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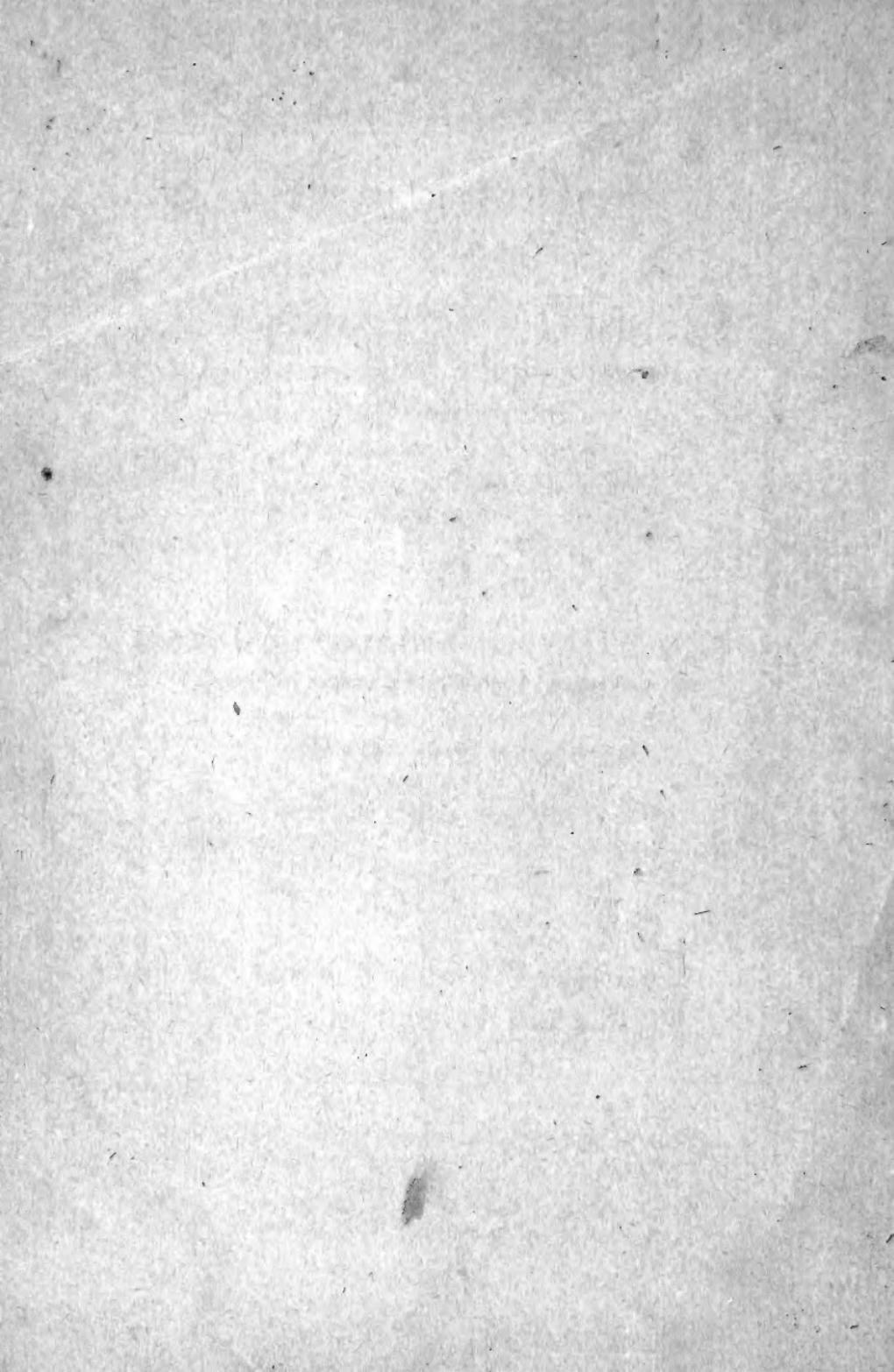
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A profitable instructi-  
on of the perfite ordering of  
*Bees, with the maruellous nature,*  
propertie, and gouernemente of  
them : and the necessarie vses  
both of their Honie and waxe,  
seruing diuersly, as well in  
inward as outward causes;  
gathered out of the  
best writers.

To which is annexed a proper Tre-  
tise, intituled : Certaine husbandly coniec-  
tures of dearth and plentie for euer,  
and other matters also meete  
for Husbandmen to  
knowe &c.

By THOMAS HYLL Londoner.

Imprinted at London, by  
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ANNO. 1579.

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# The Authors out of the which this Treatise is gathered.

E 1072

- C. Plinius.*  
*Aristotle.* .  
*Albertus.*  
*M. Cato.*  
*Iunius Columella.*  
*M. Varro.*  
*Palladius Rutilius.*  
*Theophrastus.*  
*Guilbelmus de Conchis.*  
*Galen.*  
*Paule Aegineta.*  
*Cornelius Agrippa.*  
*Hieronimus Cardanus.*  
And sundrie others.

# To the worshipfull maister M.

Gentleman, Thomas Hill vviisheth all  
health and felicitie.



Si t hath beene, and is yet (vvorshipfull Sir) a trade commonly vsed among most men, to choose out from a greate number, some one, vnder whose name and title they may publishe their workes: Euen so I (following the steps of the learned, though in all other poyntes most inferiour) hauing finished this little treatise of Bees, and casting with my selfe to whome I mighte presente it, founde my selfe much bounden vnto your worship, both for your gentlenesse which I haue of late tasted, and also for youre friendship which I finde alwayes readie towards me. And therefore hauing none other wayes to recompence the least parte of youre curtesie and gentlenesse, thought it best to gratifie youre worship with such a simple gifte as mine abilitie will suffer me to bestow on such a friend. And although Sir this Treatise is farre dissonant from youre studyes, yet considering your earnest desire to know ledge and learning, and agayne pondering the pleasantnesse of the matter, thoughte this might be made a recreation for your grauer studyes. For when your mind shall bee searching for profound reasons, and oppressed with deepe cogitations, then taking and reading this little Pamphlet, it will bring a forgetfulness vnto your former weerynesse, and cause a newe delighte vnto your mind: For heerein may you see, first the maruellous gouernement of the Bees, through the onely instincte of nature, as in theyr obedience to their King, and other officers, in punishing the ydle loyterers, in cherishing the true labourers in theyr manner of fighting, with suche like a greate many, as it is wonderfull to reade, and almost vncredible to beleue: secondly, the lively effectes and commodities that arise of theyr Honie and VVaxe. And lastly, howe profitable they are for common wealth, and howe necessarie for mans vse, I mighte heere speake muche in the prayse of the Bee,

Aa.ij.

which

# *The Epistle.*

which all I will omitte, seeyng onely myne intente is to shewe my selfe myndfull of your good turnes and benefites, desiring you to take this in good parte, whyche proceedeth from a well willing minde. And I am sorie that at this present I had none other matter more worthy to haue gratified your worship withall : but that whiche wanteth in power, aboundeth in good will. Thus troubling your worship no longer, I commit you  
to the keeping of the Almighty, praying  
him to increase in you all vertue  
and godlynesse, and to  
grant you the long  
yeares of Ne-  
stor.

*Yours most honddred*  
*Thomas Hill.*



# The Preface into the instruction of Bees.



Although (gentle Reader) I haue not giuen thee anye labour of mine owne, but rather haue collected the sayings and writings of manye aunciente au- thours, yet I trust they shall be well accepted of thee without offence. For as he that setteth forth vnto the view & reading of all men such know- ledge, as by his long study & experience he hath gotten, is worthy to haue his due reward of commendation: euен so he is not to be discommended, who painfullie re- uoluing the bookees and volumes of many and diuers ancient writers, reduceth the into one little Treatise, for the commoditie and profyte of the simple and un- learned sorte, for whose onely sakes I haue trauelled in the translation of this worthy matter, touching the right vsage and handling of Bees: a thing very rare, and seluome seene in the Englishe tongue, and yet verie profitable for a common wealth, and commonlye vsed among the poore husbandmen, though not in e- very poynt as they ought to be, yet according to theyr knowledge and experience. But I, to the intente that a further learning myghte be added to their skill, haue so trauelled therein, that I trust their knowledge shal be increased, & such as haue no knowledge at all, may be instructed without any other teaching. I haue toy- ned this little Treatise vnto my booke of Gardening, for that most men do toyne the both togither, as whe they place their Bees in their Gardens, where as they may with lesse paine and easilier, gather of the sweete smelling floweres, their Honie, and dōe aye. And for all

# The Preface.

these my paynes gentle Reader, I craue nought else  
of thee, but to giue me that which of dutie in a maner  
I ought to haue, for if thou doest receyue any contyno-  
ditie or fruite eyther by this, or by my other Treatise  
hereto annexed, whiche hath to name the Husbandly  
coniectures, with sundry rules of Phisick, then giue  
me the reward of thy good report, and friendly accep-  
ting of these two Treatises, and if not, yet accept mine  
endeuours in good part, which be meant to do thee  
good. And thus leauing (gentle reader) to  
trouble thee farther, I commit thee to  
God, who giue thee the furthe-  
rance of knowledge, both  
in these and all other  
needesful artes.

(::)



# A necessarie Table setting forth the contents of these two Treatises.

*These treated of in the first Treatise.*

- Wh<sup>y</sup> Bees are named to be crested or parted betweene, or as it were ringed or rather pleighted: what worke the swarne new gathered in the Hiue firste taketh in hande: and whether they may liue after their stings be gone. Cap.j.  
VWho first taught the preparation and increasing of Bees, and found out the vse of honie. cap.ii.  
How Bees do naturally ingender. cap.iii.  
Of the vnperfitt Bees, which men properly name drone Bees. ca.iiiij.  
VWhether the Bees draw breath, or haue any bloud in them. cap.v.  
Of the great vtilitie and profit of the Bees vnto mans vse. cap.vij.  
Of the care and diligence of the Bees. cap.vij.  
Of the maruellous gouernement of the King of honie Bees, and of the obedience which they vse to hym. cap.viii.  
VWhat kind of Bees be best, and rather to be chosen. cap.ix.  
VWhere the Hiues of Bees ought especially to be placed. cap.x.  
VWhat things Bees do chiefly abhorre, and greatly hate. cap.xij.  
By what signes men may knowe when the honie Bees are diseased, and how men may cure them. cap.xij.  
VWhat maner of person the keper of the Bees ought to be. cap.xij.  
By what meanes the swarne come forth, may be preserued from flying away. cap.xij.  
Of the Bees new settled in a swarne togither, and taken and recovered againe. cap.xv.  
VWhich are the best and fittest hyues for the honie Bees. cap.xvj.  
Of the cleanlinessse and sweetenesse of the keeper of Bees, and howe hiues ought to be fenced about, and prepared within. cap.xvij.  
How Bees lacking honie may be fed in that present neede. ca.xvij.  
How the dead Bees may be restored to life againe. cap.xix.  
Of the battell that Bees sometime haue within themselves. cap.xx.  
How Bees lost, may be recovered and found againe. cap.xxij.  
That the Bees sting no person coming neere to their hiues. cap.xxij.  
VWhen and how the hiues ought to be gelded. cap.xxij.  
VWhat the honie is, and how from the hiues the same may be prepared to vse. cap.xxij.  
VWhich

# The Table.

VVhich honie is accounted best.	cap.xxv.
Of the venomous honie, and of the woderful hony of Creta.ca.xxvj.	
Of the miraculous worthinesse of honie.	cap.xxvij.
How profitable the vse of honie is in medicine.	cap.xxvij.
Of the drinke of honie whiche they call the Mulse water, or sweete water of the Romaines.	cap.xxix.
Of the drinke <i>Oengomel</i> , which is made of pure wine & honie. ca.xxx.	
Of the singular water of honie gottē by order of distillatiō. ca.xxvj.	
Another maner of distilling the honie more at large taught.	ca.xxiij.
The maner of distilling a water of honie named the <i>Quintessēce</i> .ca.33	
The maner of drawing and making waxe of the combes.	cap.xxiij.
VVhat waxe is best allowed, &c.	cap.xxv.
Of the great cōmoditie and benefite of waxe in medicines. ca.xxvj.	
Of that whiche is a stay of the combes, and made for a defence of Bees.	cap.xxvij.
How to make waxe white.	cap.xxvij.
How to make red waxe.	cap.xxix.
How to draw a profitable oyle out of waxe for sundry vses.	cap.xl.
Another way of drawing the oyle of waxe most noble, and dothe maruellously help the cold goute, the sciaticke, the swelling of the legges, and all other grieves of a colde cause.	cap.xlj.

## These described in the other Treatise.

Certaine Husbādly cōiectures of dearth & plenty for euer.	cap.j.
An euerlasting Prognosticatiō of the state and cōdition of euery yeare, by the only calēds of Ianuary, writtē by the anciēt & learned <i>Lipol. Auct.</i> & other for the cōmodity of the wise husbādmē.ca.ij.	
How to foreknow the state of the yeare by the only rising of the dog starre, out of the husbandrie of <i>Diophanes</i> .	cap.ijj.
Other profitabl instructiōs, right necessary for husbādmē to know.c.4	
A most profitable rule for the preseruation of mans health, through- out the twelue monethes of the yeare, after the minde of divers learned men of the Vniuersitie of Padua.	cap.v.
Of the falling sicke on any of the weeke dayes, out of that auncient Phisition <i>Hypocrates</i> .	cap.vj.
Of those manifest signes, which declare raine to follow.	cap.vij.
Of those manifest signes which declare fayr wether to follow.ca.vij.	

The firste Treatise setteth foorth the  
strange gouernmēt, propertie, and benifite  
of the Bees, vwith the commoditie of their Ho-  
ny and Waxe, whiche serue vnto many good vses, aswell  
*in outward as inward causes applied, gathered out of Plinius,*  
Albertus, Varro, Columella, Palladius,  
Aristotle, Theophrastus, Cardanus,  
Guilielmus de Conchis, Agrip-  
pa, and divers other singular Authours.

¶ Why Bees are named to be creasted or parted betweene,  
or as it were ringed, or rather pleighted. What work the  
swarme newe gathered in the Hiue, first taketh in hande,  
and whether they maye hue after their stings bee gone.  
Cap. first.



L I N I E nameth Bees Clest beasts, because of  
the division or parting betwene of the head  
& shoulders: and Aristotle nameth the plighted  
or ringed, in that their bodies are diuided with  
plightes and rings. And most men know, that  
the Bees haue neyther sinewes, bones, fleshe,  
gristle, backe-bone, nor fat, but are only created of a certaine  
mixture, being a meane betwenn these, and hauing a very few  
intralles. And againe, no man needeth to doubt, but that the  
Bees be a kinde of beasts, greatly to be set by for mans vse, &  
for mans prouision, are nourished of the aire, passing throughe  
the diuided places, whiche they by great diligence and care pre-  
serue from being stopped, for as soone as they be stopped, they  
shortly after die, like as the same we may learne, when anye  
happeneth to fall or light into Dyle, which straight way after  
die, throughs the Dyle stopping then their powers. They haue  
and fly with fourre wings, that they mays the better carrie in  
their bellies the stings of reuengement. For when two of the  
kriue togither in flight, then do they hold and keepe their stings

# The right ordering of Bees

in their mouths by a greedy desire, or for eagernesse sake. Now after the seauen starres named Vergiliæ, be once risen in sight aboue our horizon, then do they hyde the in their proper holes, so that they go seldeome after abroade, vntill the Beanes doe bud, and if they happen to beginne at any tyme to flye abroade when as a sayre daye moueth them forward, then slacke they no suche dayes afterwarde, but occupy themselves. And firste they prepare and make their combes, which they fashion into apt houses, or rather celles of ware, after this they haue yong, and then beginne they to gather honny. They liue also the longer by hauing their stings, for that once gone, or taken away, they dye forthwith through the lacke of their intrailes, whiche they lose together with their stings.

¶ Who first taught the preparation and increasing  
of Bees, and founde oute the vse of  
Honny. Cap.ij.

**C**he reporte goeth, that one Aristomachus firste founde out  
I am taught the increasing of Bees, whome Plinic wryteth  
to be so earnest in the same, that setting apart al other assayres,  
he only studied night & day how he might best intreate and vse  
Bees, according to their kinde. But others ascribe this inven-  
tion to one Thassius, whos (as they saye) deserved no lesse com-  
mendation, both for his diligence and skill among Bees : but  
this he specially followed in the fielde, and that farre from the  
Towne. And of this the common people (as by a nickname) no  
more named him Thassius, but Agrius, for his wilde or rather  
straunge life, whiche he then led in the fielde, Whome Plinic  
also assaymeth to haue written a Booke of the increasing and  
multiplying of Bees. And Columella ascribeth this invention,  
to the inhabitaunts of the hill (named Hymetus) being in the  
Countrey of Attica, for there (saith he,) was one Erichonius,  
who taught (as me write) the true and perfect ordering of the  
Plinic againe ascribeth the inuention of Honny to one Aristeus  
a man of Athens. Diodorus Siculus in the syxe Booke of hys  
wyrkes, wryteth, that Curetes, a people of Creta, did firste finde

out the Honny, Macrobius ascribeth the same to one Saturnus. Others to the Thessalians. And many to Melissus, an auntient King of Creta, others to Nassis Liber Pater, thus writing, that Liber hath obtainede the renoune for finding out of Honnye.

¶ How Bees do naturally engender. Cap. iij.

**I**ffesse the Bees procede of Bees, by the actuall doing tegy<sup>e</sup> ther, after whiche they lay egges, sitting vpon them, as the Hens do on their egs. And when they haue sit on them for the space of .xl. dates, then do they hatch their yong ones, whiche yong (at the first) come forth, much like to white Worms, except the King, who onely as he is hatched, hath wings. At the firste time, one of them hatcheth fve young togither, the nexte time fewer, and so fewer & fewer, vntill she commeth to one at a time, because the abundance whiche is in them, dothe in the continuance of time weaken. In the time of their siting they make muche noise to gette them heate withall. And aboute the sides of the combes, be sometimes greater Bees bred, which me for their sound & noise do properly name Trupeters, and they also haue whole hornes, of which come the bararde Bees. There be also other Bees bigger in body, muche like to the Kings, but they be ydle, and haue no King, because of the heauiness of their body. All which kindes, Guilielmus de Conchis didde obserue in the Hyues of a certaine Consull of Rome, whiche properly were made of verye thinne and cleare horne. Some write, that Bees are alss engendred and bredde monstrously, and that contrary to nature, without the mutuall coniunction, if that a whole calfe be buried in the earth, and there lye rotting whiles the wind blow out of the Weste, so by that meanes, as writeth Maro, doth the same breste Bees. And not vnlke to this doeth Cornelius Agrippa in his firste Booke de Occulta Philosophia, and Hiero. Cardanus in hys ninth booke of Subtilties write, of a rotten horse do waspes procede: of an Asse, Humble bees: of a Mule, hornettes: of the haire of a woman(having then hit motherly courses) Serpents: and of Creuilles(the shelles plucked off,) Scorpions.

# The right ordering of Bees

¶ Of the vnperset Bees, which men properly name  
Drone Bees. Cap. iiiij.

**D**He Drone Bees (as writeth Plinie) are vnperset Bees, without sting, and the least weary, yet be they verye heauy of body, and slow ia doing their businesse. They also doe the seruices and trauells of the true Bees, although the right and perfect Bees doe rule and gouerne them, yea and put them soz most in their labours, so that if they happen to be slow in their doings, then doe the right Bees punish them without pitie. Also these doe helpe the right Bees, so well in their workes as in their breeding, for ¶ the multitude of them, cause the more heat and warmeth togither. And howe muche the greater the multitude of them shall be, and so muche more will the increase come of the swarne. When the hony wareth ripe, then are the Drone Bees driuen forth, and the kinde also of these are onely seene abroade in the Spying time.

¶ Whether the Bees drawe breath, or haue any bloud  
in them. Cap. v.

**N**ow some affyyme, that the cloven beasts draw no breth, in that they haue not the san of the hart, which is ¶ lights of lungs, for as they write, nothing without them can breath. But Aristotle writeth, that the same is possible among Bees, hauing the sting (although they haue no bladder) to breath by their sting. And the Bees haue no bloude, because they haue neither hart nor lungs; yet Plinie affirmeth, that nothing done by nature may be thought or judged incredible: for the same is fully perswaded in wise me, that the Bees haue a certain lively moisture, like as the Cuttle in the Sea, which hath a kinde of ynke in it, and is as the iuyce of it, with the whiche the Diers (at this day) do make their Purple colour.

¶ Of the great utilitie and profite of the Bees vnto  
mans vse. Cap. vij.

**G**reat profit ariseth by Bees, if they be set in a conuenient and fit place, and that both carefullly & wisely guided, as  
Plinie.

# the Treatise.

Plinie wryteth in his ys. booke, where he wylleth shaf of al other clouen beastes, the Bees to bee principallye cherished, because to man vsble they gather a subtile and wholesome myce, beyng very swete, and besides they frame by a maruelous skill and cunning, theyz cotages of waxe vnto mans vse, that no wo; h- man (be he never so ingenious) can do the like. The profite also comming by them in a short time, if the weather hindereth not, is so greate, that they increase in a shorte time into manye swarmes, which swarmes againe increase others, so that the firste swarmes increased, they especially thrust forth from them in the moneth of May, or June, by whych meanes they cause a great increase of thē. As Varro affirmeth the same of two head Gentlemen in Spaine, which only by the means of their Bees, gayned verely tē thousand pouid (but I rather thinke fīue thousand pounde, which also is very muche) yet here is to be noted, that the swarmes of syre yeares olde, doe seldom encrease after other swarmes of themselves, although in ware they gine a great yelde and gayrie to the owners.

## ¶ Of the great care and diligence of the Bees. Cap.vij.

**F**irst certain Bees as the skilfull practisers do write, stand in y day time at the mouthes of þ Hives, diligenty looking to their busynesse, like warders placed at the gates of a Castel, that they maye so defend in safegarde whom they will within. In the night time they sette theselues to rest vnto the morning, until one of them by humming twice or thrice about, doeth so syzre them forward to flye out after the other. For if they happen to kepe themselves in the morning within the Hives, the doth the same declare a tempest to issue that daye. But being a cleare and fayre morning, then do they flye forth, and returne againe to their Hives, laden with the substance of the floures on their legges, for their busynesse, and this especiallye doe the yonger Bees, so that the other Bees besides do eyther carrie the water in their bils, or on the soft mossinelle of the whole bo- die. The elder Bees remayning still within, do also follow their

bushelle, as in diligently laying vp, and aply dressing the same, as they wold dispose their kindly foode. Such as be sluggish & not labouring they diligently note, which for their sluggishnes, they bitterly punish to death.

And flying abroade in a mightye winde, they marvelously stay and guyde themselues, by wayng their bodyes down with little stones, carped in their legges. They at the evening comming to rest, do make lesse and lesse noyse in the hyue, vntill one of them flyeth about, which by a like orde as he moued them forewarde in the morning, even so by the same noyse and humming doth he procure them to take their rest, and to be all silent within the huue. If the Bees happen to scatter in their flying abroade, then do they call and gather them togither into a swarme, by the helpe of making a shill sounde, eyther with pa or bason, or other loude cymball. They also followe their king whether soever he taketh his flight, who beynge wearie, and not further able to flie, they carrye hym betwene them.

Wherfore that the king may not often attempte forth with the swarme, for feare of losing them, the skilful practisers wil, the wings of the kings be broken off. Whiche feeling himselfe thus deprivned of his wings, will not after attempt to fye forth of his boundes, but remayning still within, will so cause the other Bees to abide continually with him, not leauing the Huue at any time after. They also haue counsels priuily and rulers among them.

And Aristotle declareth the Bees to be the clenkest amongst all other beastes, bycause in flying abroad, they shed then their dung from them, leaste anye sauour or stincke of their dung be felte in their cotages or hoales. If these want honny at anye time, then doe they eyther kill, or drue quite away the drone Bees.

¶ Of the maruellous gouernement of the kings of honny Bees, and of the obedience which they vse to him. Cap. viiij.

Nature hath not onlye committed hir lawes to bookes, the which men may lerne by, but hath especially set forth condicions and properties, as for an example of the lyke, by the bees, whose kings for doubt of reuenging, haue by the p<sup>r</sup>euide<sup>c</sup>e of nature no stings. Wherby is to be vnder standed, that the kings ruling in power, thorough the lacke of their kings maye be by that meanes the fower to hurt, and offer reuengemente. Yet some affirme the kings to haue stings, but they suppose them not to vse their stings. And of this Plinie maketh a doubt whether the king be armed as the other bees, or lacketh a sting which Columella putteth out of doubt, writing of the king þ he hath no sting, vnlesse any perhappes thinketh that big head as it were, whiche the king carrieth in his belly, to be his sting, with the whiche at no time they vse to sting or hurt anye. This king only do Bees reuerence, and honor him in such sort, that any of them is obedient and very ready at his bidding, to do whatsoever he assigneth them vnto. Also this obedience and seruice whiche they vse to their king, they do not the same for feare of punishment, but shelyf of a loue whiche they owe vnto him. Yet they punish one another in such sorte, that after their stings be lost, they dye shortly. Aristotle writeth of two manner of kings, the one as he affirmeth to be red, which he iudgeth the better, the other king black of colour, which he confesseth to be lesser of body. yet howsoever the kings be, they are notwithstanding far bigger of body, þā the honny bees, & haue a briggher and godlier head þē the other Bees, yet shorter wings. So þ their king created among them, goeth not any time forth of þ hive, without þ whole swarme follow him. The king flying forth of the hive at anye time, þ other follow him, in such sort, þ eche couet to slie next him, & ioyeth to be seen of þ king in office, and whersoever þ king settleth him or resteth, there be other Bees placed like strōg holds or castels about him. About þ king also

be placed,

certaine rulers, which wayte upon him by a dayly anchorsite. If anye happeneth, as writeth Plinie, to breake of the kings right wing, then from the king will not the swarne after departe, as the like was rehearsed afore. Besides thise, the Bees haue a maruelous order among them, if their king happen to die, for then they shal bitterly mourne for their king deade, and for the lacke of another, as such whiche cannot be guided and ruled without a king among them, and of this they be in continuall mourning. So that for the time, they carry no foode into theyr Hynes, nor flye not forth, but with a sadde bewailyng and humming, after theyr King, they heape thicke togyther aboue the deade body, and vntille another King increaseth by little and lyttle among them, they dye for hunger. Theyr king laboureth not, but as the other flye forthe, hee in the meane tyme as an exhorter moneth and encourageth forwarde euerye one to hys worke, by his flying aboue in the Hye.

**¶ What kinde of Bees are beste, and rather to be chosen. Cap. ix.**

**N**e this point, for true knowledge of these, doth M. Varro discribe those Bees to be best, which be small of body, and diuerse and round, bycause they be earnest in labour, and make a thyme honny, and better endure labour, and gather their honny on hilles, but the worser Bees gather their honny of the garden floures onely, whiche be somewhat long of bodye, lyke to waspes. Virgil doth especially commend the small Bees, beynge somewhat long, light, and clenly in their busynesse, and glisstering to golde. So that the greater and rounder Bee, is discommended of all writers. Although the fierce Bees are very ill, yet is their yrefulnesse, a note of the better Bees, whiche may easilly be appeased, by the daylye haunting among them, for if the kepers do often handle the Hynes, then do they become gentle in a short time.

The Bees also endure if they be diligently loked unto, for

the space of ten yeares, and beyonde this age no swarne can  
pasle, althoughe the kæpers suplye the Hyues yearelye with  
yong Bæs, in the steade of the olde deade, for in the tenth yere,  
in a manner, of the generall death of them, the uniuersall kinde  
of the whole Hyue is then consumed. And therefore, that thy  
maye not happen throughe all the Hyues in that place you  
must alwayes increase your Hyues with yong Bæs, which do  
ligently Hyue in the springtime, or beginning of Sommer,  
when as the swarmes be first and newe thrust forth of the Hy  
ues, and so maye the number of your Hives be encreased. A  
gayne some wryte, that in the Countrey of Pontus, the beste  
Bæs bee white, bycause they gyue theyz yelde of Honnye  
twyce in a moneth. And Gulihelmus de couchis affirmeth  
the beste Bæs to be aboute Thermodoon in Capadocia,  
abyding in the Earthe, for that these doe buylde and  
make a tripple yelde of ware, and giue also abundaunce of  
Honny.

The foressayde Varro, affirmeth those Bæs to be in healthe,  
which often kepe and be in a swarne togither, that be clenly &  
can do their busynesse and worke alike, and that quicke & light  
in the same, beyng neyther hearie nor soule of body, or appea  
ring dustie, such also which be not ouerleane of body, and that  
out of any of their cotages no dead bæs be carried thence, & forth  
of their Hives. For all these notes do declare suche like Bæs,  
to be hoth euill and vnproufytale. Palladius declareth, that the  
best Bæs may be knownen by the fulnesse or emptinesse of their  
vessells, for if the Hives be full, then those Bæs doth he dest com  
mende, if the Hives be nothing so full stufed, those Bæs doeth  
he greatly dissalwe. And he also praiseth those Bæs, whiche  
excelleth or passeth others in the loundnesse of humming, or do  
abound in the great haunte of the swarne, not broughte to the  
Hives from farre places, so that there maye be such agrement,  
that they be not after feared awaie, with the newnesse of the  
aire and place.

**V**here the Hives of Bees ought especially to be placed. Cap.x.

Aristotle willeth the Hives of Bees in the winter time to be placed in a warme place, and in the hotte season of Sommer, in a colde place. Palladius Rutilius in his firste Booke of husbandrie teacheth that the fittest place for bees, is that, whiche is in a Garden, not farre or rather neare to the owners house, which by that meanes suffereth not the windes, nor the accesse of thæves or beastes.

Which also nourisheth Træs growing on the Northside of the place, the better to defend the cold ayre from them, & cleare springs or faire riuier water running by. Columella willeth the Hives to be set open toward the south, far from noyse, & haunte of people and beastes, neyther in a hote nor colde place, for eyther of these do molest and harme the bees. Also that the hyues stande in the bottome of a valley, or if not so possible, then placed neare to the valley, the better and easier for the Bees to bring their foode gathered to their hives, and in anye case farre from stinking puddels, ditches dung-heapes, and such like shayle stinckes, which greatly annoye and endamage the bees being neare hande to their hives. M. Varro writing in his second booke vnts a huswif of the countrey, willeth hir also to set the Hives close to hir house, and vnder some shed, & that far from pnoyse of formes, whiche is mente from a groue or wood, leaste through the woodde or groue neare hande, the same may give a sounding noyse, like to that whiche men commonlye name the Echo, whiche sounde in verye dede the Bees do greatly hate. Virgil willeth bushie træs to be planted and stand right before their hives, like as the Peare træ is, the Peach tree, the Dake træ, many kyndes of Apple træs, the birche træ, Holy træ, the Ioy træ also, not allowed for his godnesse, but bycause þ same giveth out muche honny, and al other træs which beare no bitter floures. And he willeth these plantes and hearbes to grow neare hande, as the Rosemary, the red and damaske Rose, the white Lillie, the Violets, the Flouredeluce, the Organye, the

Time, the running Time, the Sauery, sweete Marorzote, the  
 Saffron floore, which coloureth the honny and maketh it smel  
 swete, the beane floores, the French beane floores, the Melly-  
 lot floores, the hearbe Waulme, the white Popple floores, the  
 Bitonic floores, the Borage and Buglosse floores, and many  
 other swete and wholesome floores, not here named. But the  
 Boxe tree, the Masticke tree, the dogge or Gatten tree, or as  
 some suppose the long and high cheritree they greatly hate, for  
 hat tasting of the floores of anye of these, they die shortly.  
 Maro wylleth standing waters, to be neare to their hives, & so  
 shalow, & smal stones thdown into the, may appeare aboue the  
 water, & serue in staede of bridges for their often recourse to the,  
 & that they may aptly stretch their wings abzoad on the stones,  
 at the heate of the sun. The stadings for hives ought to be thre  
 score distant from the ground, & wilfully stopped about with red  
 clay, least vermine, and Myse creepe into the hives, and spoyle  
 the honny combes. The hives also ought to be set a little asunder  
 the one from the other, least by looking into them, you shake  
 one another by cleaving togither, and so disquiet the bees nexte  
 to, which feare al manner of shaking least the same throw nose  
 downe their weake workes of waxe. And the mouthes of the  
 hives ought to stand somewhat stiper than the back part, least  
 rain beating in, might not lightly run out again by their entry  
 or hole. For remedy of þ whch, some make a couer over theyd  
 hole þ better to keepe off þ weather & raine. And no manner of  
 beate so much harmeth them, as doth the bitter cold, & for this þ  
 faces of hives ought to be toward the winter rising of the sun,  
 that the Bees may so receiuie the warme comfort in morning  
 comming forth, & be the livelier, for colde doth cause them to be  
 sluggish, and for that cause their holes ought to be very narrow,  
 that as little colde as is possible, may enter into them, & so nar-  
 rowe made, that the Bees within may receiuie the encrease but  
 of one Bee at once, For by that meanes can neither the Beetl,  
 butterflie, nor great moath enter, to annoye them. Besides for  
 their often recourse home, Maro willeth to make two or thre  
 commings into the hive, somewhat distant asunder.

**¶ What things Bees doe chiefly abhorre, or greatly hate. Cap. xi.**

**B**eēs, is that (named the Echo) vngratefull or much displeasing, which as Plinie writeth, doth greatly feare them, through the straunge sounde rebounding againe, and the mites also doth mucche molest and trouble them, besides the spinner through his web hanging downe before the Hive, and the sluggish butterfie (which Plinie nameth dishonorable) that is two wayes pestiferous, as the one, when he spoyleth the ware, and dungeth within the Hive, and the other, by reading Magottes or little wormes within the combes. They greatly hate oyle, like as all the kindes of the other Beēs doe, and a stinking sauour, which evidently appeareth by that kind of herbe named Pugworte, that they especially hate, bycause the same is of a strāge kinche to them. The hornettes also of the like sorte creast, but bazer of kynde, they greatlye feare, for that to the Hornets the Honey Bees are a speciall strode. Also they be meate to swallows to sparrowes, and to all other small byrdes.

The frog, 'c ides, they do greatly feare, which only lye in waiste for them, both in Marishes, running springs, shallows waters, and little ditches, and the like doe the Toades lye in waiste for the Bees, whiche destroye manye of them. And the Sheepe doe greatlye trouble the Honeye Bees, if so be they happen to fall or lighte into the Woll of theyr backes, out of whyche, they cannot easlye wynde or gette themselves againe.

And if any happeneth to boyle or seath River-Craulles, or sea Crabbes neare to the Hives, and that the Bees see the sauour therof, they die forthwith.

By

¶ By what signes men may know, when the honyn  
Bees are diseased, and how men may cure  
them.. Cap xii.

**H**is is a spetiall argument and note, that the Bees, are diseased, if that they fly scattering in the swarine, if they keepe not their proper colour, but be (as it were) of a strange and contrarie colour: if they also are ouer leane, if they appeare dustie and hairy, and that out of their cottages bee dead Bees carryed thence. When al these notes and signes are espied in the Bees, it is then highe time to seeke remedye for them, leaste helpe (by longer running) be sought too late. Therfore Palladius willeth to minister the kernels of Pomegranats, brused and mixed with swete and pleasaunt Wine, and the same powred into the channes or gutters of halfe canes, set nere to y<sup>e</sup> mouthes of huies, or honny, with Rose leaues well beaten togither, and so ministred to them, or the berries of the Saruice tree brused, and mired w<sup>th</sup> Honny: for lacke of these helpes, a man may make a smoake of drye Ore or Cowe dung, whiche smoake muche delyghteth and comforzeth them, so that the same be often vsed vnto Haruest.

But if through the Maggots or sittle wormes of the Butterfyses the Bees be diseased, Rutilius then iudgeth it beste, to set a brasen Candlestickke, or suche like vessell, with lighte burning in it at Evening, within the hysue, that to the same light (y<sup>e</sup> Butterfyses gathering, and flying about) may so fall down into it, and be destroyed.

Aristomachus writyeth, that the diseased Bees maye be couered in this maner, if that all the corrupt combe within the hysue be taken forth, and freshe foode anewe put in of the whole, and the hysue after smoaked within. Also he affyrmeth, that Rosemarie sodden with water and honny togither, and beyng tolde, poured into halfe canes or Elder sticke, made hollow like gutters, and the same set by the mouthes of the huies, for the Bees to drinke on, doth recover the Bees again. Hyginius affirmeth that

that eyther the Dre or mans brine set in like manner (as aboue saide) by the mouthes of the hyues, doth also recouer the diseased Bees. Powre all these, and suche like muste the keeper of the Bees doe, whiche is bothe sober and chaste, and feedeth not vpon sowre or tarte meates, nor filthy or strong of sauour, nor any salt meates.

**¶** What manner of person, the keeper of Bees ought to be. Cap. xij.

**T**HE Bees for that they muche abhoyce all filthye stokes and smells, Palladius willeth the keeper of them to eschewe diligently al strong and yll smelling sauoures, one also that delighteth to be chaste of body, and free from filthinesse, among these not breathing sowinely, or of a stinking breath, not sneaking, nor sauouring of sweat, not one besides of wicked condicions, or suche a person as standing among the flight of the Bees, doth not earnestly moue and procure them to fly to him, or as one stingedendeuoreth to defed himselfe from them, but rather as a flatterer among his acquaintance, and children, hath learned to entreat, and please the Bees by a moxe gentle manner. He also whiche mindeth to haue also in a readinesse the hives vnto his bise, in which he may receive soorthwith the rude youth of the swarmes put forth, which if they be not diligently preserued, they flye quite awaie at the full heate of Sunne. But how these hives ought aptly to be prepared, shall hereafter bee taught in the sixteenth Chapiter.

If the Dore Bees, or Bees without sting, be ouer manye in the Hive, and that you woulde gladly ridde them soorth, then do on this manner: first take and plucke off the wings of one of those Dore Bees, whiche lay or put within the Hive, and inconuenient the Honny Bees espyng the same, will fal vpon the other Dore Bees, and both kill and drise them quite away.

¶ By what subtill meaneſ, the ſwarmes come forth, may  
be preſerued from flying quite a-  
waye. Cap. xiij.

WALLADIVS in his ſecond Booke writeth, that y ſwarms  
of the honny Bees fly awaie eſpeciallye in the moneth of  
June. But with vs the ſame oftner happeneth in the moneth of  
May, as haſte bin noted by ſundrye diuerſe times, eſpecially if  
the yong Bees be ſounde and hartie within the Hyues. There-  
fore the keper muſte diligenty loke to the Hyues, and at no  
time be abſent, eſpecially when the yong Bees increase and a-  
bound in the Hyues, for if they be not then carefully looked vnto,  
and stayed by the diligēce of the keper, they al fly quite a-  
way. For ſuch is the nature and propertie of the Bees, that as  
ſome as the ſwarms of the yong Bees, are bred with the Kings,  
and that they be ſtrong & able to flye away, then as diſdayning  
the ſwarms of the olde Bees, they ſeke the more gouernment.  
For that they be ſuche living things, that delight to rule alone,  
not ſeeking ayde and counſell of the elder Bees: and therefore do  
the newe kings flye forth, with the yong ſwarmes following  
them, which for a day or two before their flying away, remaine  
heaping togither before the mouths of the Hyues, & right vnder  
the Hyues, ſo that by their comming forth, and heaping in ſuche  
order, they properly ſhewe the deſire of a newe place, and be as  
yet contented to remaine thereabout, if ſo be the keper prouide  
for them a place and an apt Hyue. But if they haue no keper to  
loke diligenty to them, then as it were by an iniurie repulſed,  
they after ſeke a newe place. That this may not happen, let  
then the warye and diligent keper, loke circumſpectely to the  
Hyues in the ſpring time, aboute the eight houre of the daye,  
(when as the ſwarmes are not yet ſlowen away,) that he maye  
the diligenter marke and ſee the flying oute and comming in of  
the yong Bees.

Now the readineſſe of y Bees in flying awaie, is knowne two  
waies, as y firſt is, whē for certayne daies before, in a maner at  
y ſetting of the Sun, they plentifullly or abundantly gather on a  
heape righte before the mouthē of the Hyue, like unto greate  
cluſters

clusters of Grapes, and doe hang togither on heapes one upon another.

The other note is, that when they be minded within thre daies after to flye awaye, they make as inuenious noise and stirring to and fro within the hives at euening, as Souldours at the Alarme within a Castell, whiche you maye easilie knowe, (this readinesse of them) if that you lay your eare to ech hive. And when some of the Wæs are flownen awaye, then doe those waite for the others, vntill the whole swarne be come togither. That the Bees fly not awaye, Plinie teacheþ in the xij. Booke of his Naturall Historie, that the hives ought to be anointed about with þayce of þerbe named Balmie. Also other affyrmie, that the swarne to settle and stay againe through the onely throwing of fine duste on them, if so be the same be throwen on light, and that ouer the bees. Some beside affirme, that the Bees will not flye awaye, if that the dung of the first calfe of any Cowe, be smeared about the mouths of the hives. Plinie writeth, that by the onyl binding of the fresh white Wine(running in hedges) rounde about the bodies of the Hives, it stayeth the swarne from flying awaye.

**T** Of the Bees newe settled in a swarne togither,  
and taken or recouered agayne.

Cap. xv.

**W**hen the Bees are nowe in a tumulte in the ayre, by thowring fine earth on high ouer the Bees, or ringing a basen or bell, they be with the shrill sound made astonied, that they maye the soner settle downe neare to the keeper, whiche if the same happen to be on the branch of a tree, or on a graft or yong set, then with a very sharpe sawe, gently sawe that off, and laye it on the grounde, and speedily set a Hive on the same prepared for the purpose. For by that meanes (without doubt) will the whole swarne flye vp to the toppe and head of the Hive. Yet it often happeneth, that they doe not wholy cleave on a heape to the branch of a tree, but to the stocke or body of the tree, whych-

by

by that meanes muste needes be cutte by a greater force; so that not able to be recovered by this meanes, the swarne muste be quickly swēpte off, either with the hand, or with a Gose wing, that they may so fall togither into the huie. If the swarne happen to be clustred togither on the top of a trē, so high, that they cannot be climed vnto, to take them downe, then after the shaking of them into the Huie (turned vppe) either with a pole or high forke, the huie must speedily be turned down to the earth. And if they be not thus taken or recovered, yet if the King shal be still in the Huie, then doth the swarne fly in againe, if he remayneth not, then wil none of the swarne abide in the huie, but flye forthwith vnto the former place. Wherfore, that they may be moued to abide, you muste then sprinkle the huie with wa-  
ter and hony togither, and couer the same within with ḡreene  
Pettle, or rather the ḡreene Fennell, or some such swēte herbe,  
annointed a little with Hony, and after set at the Euening in  
their proper place. For the huie in the day time, after the reco-  
uering thus of the Wēs, may not be stirred vntil the Euening,  
that the Wēs sa quietly resting all that night, may in the mor-  
ning leisurely go forth. But for th̄re daies togither in a man-  
ner, muste the keeper dayly looke, whether the swarne kēpeth  
belowe in the Huie, so if it doth, then are the Wēs purposed to  
flye awaie. And if none of al these remedies, may yet moue t̄he  
Wēs to stay and tarry in the huie, then be-smoke the huie with  
flare, and they will after enter in and abide in the huie. Which  
so staying in the huies, set at the Euening in his proper place.  
Here learne a farther instruction, that if the swarne of Wēs  
cannot be gathered and recovered togither all at one time, then  
may you gather the swarne at two or more times togither, and  
alwaies put eths part gathered vnder the huie. If it happeneth  
that you haue gotten the King, with a part of the swarne, then  
will all the others soone come to huie (without further traualle)  
of their owne accorde. If the Wēs also be entred into the hol-  
lows of a trē, then to the hole, whiche they vse to go in and out  
at, as their proper dore, sette a prepared huie, and beneath their  
hole, neare to the roote and bottome of the hollow (as you can

# The right ordering of Bees

gelle) bōdare another bigge hole, that ye may wel put in a smoke of Brimstone to them, whiche may so cause all the Bees to fly out at their hole into the Hiuē, set ouer the mouth of it. For no better devise or iuention can be had in this matter, than by such a smoake made. If the same hollowe tree be so thinnē, that it may easily be sawed asunder, then with a sharpe sawe lette that hollowe parte be cutte asunder, bothe aboue and beneath, and after couering it with a cleane shēe, carrie the swarne home, which at euening couer with a newe Hiuē sprinkled with waſter and honny mixt togither. For so they will tarrye the willinglier, being all shaken forth of the body of the tree, and couered with the Hiuē. Besidēs the hearbe Mugwort (whiche the Bees by a naturall hatred do abhorre) doth chasse them with the onely smell from place to place.

¶ Which are the best and fittest Hiuēs for the Honny Bees? Cap. xvj.

**P**ALLADIV's wrifeth, that the best Hiuēs be thōse, whiche be made of the barkes and light cozie of trēes, because they be neither too colde in the Winter tyme, nor too hote in the Sommer. And of this, thōse Hiuēs whiche be wroughte and made of the small Oker or Willow tree, or of the Wine stickeſ knitt togither, or Canes cleſt in the middes (whiche be of like condition to the barke) wroughte close togither, and stopped close aboue wyth flockes and clay, tempered togither with water and ſalte, may aptly ſerue, if you will. But if neither of thōſe fashioned Hiuēs like you, then may you make the Hiuēs of the woodde of a hollowe tree, or of light bōurdes made ſquare, and ſlowpyng ſomewhaſt aſoſe. The worſte Hiuēs be thōſe, whiche be made of turkes or earth, bycause they be ouer hote in the Sommer, and ouer colde in the Winter. There be other two kinds of hiuēs, as the one made of dyie hard Cow dung, and the other of tiles. Of whiche the one doth Celsus rightly condemne, bycause the ſame is ſo lightly burned, and the other he alloweth, althoughe he diſembleth the ſpeciall commoditie of it, bycause the ſame, if neede

If nader requireth, cannot easilly be remoued and carried into an other place. And among these, I suppose our forme of Hives here in Englande, are not altogether to be disallowed, although they be in like daunger, to be easilly burned, as the other Hives aboue taughte, in that they be made with strawe. But to be briese, for a greate swarne you ought to haue in a readinesse a greate hive, and for a small swarne a little hine. And the hine also oughte to be a fote and a halfe, or two fote high, and in breadth aboue two fote and a halfe, or somewhat larger. Hauing besides dwo very small and narrowe holes, somewhat asunder, and so little ought the mouthes to be, that neyther Beete, Butterfle, gret Moth, Humble Bee, Cuet nor House may enter in, to spoile the Honny combes. Some suppose, or rather assayme of experiance, that the Bees are delighted with this closenesse, in that they more ioy to do their works and busynesse in the darke, than otherwise.

¶ Of the clenlinesse and sweetenesse of the keeper of Bees,  
and howe Hives ought to be feneed aboue, and  
prepared within. Cap.xviij.

The keeper of Bees which mindeth to handle and looke into their hives, ought the day before to refraine the veneriall acte, not a person fearefull, nor comming to the hives with unwashed handes and face. And one that oughte to refraine in a manner from all smelling meates, poudred meates, fryed meates, and all other meats that doe stinke, like as the Lakes, the Onions, the Garlike, and such like, whiche the Bees greatlye abhorre, Besides, to be then sweete of body, and cleny in apparel, minding to come to their hives, for in all clenlinesse and sweetenesse the Bees are muche delighted. Nowe thus prepared & in a readinesse, open y hives first of the Bees, about the. viij. or x. day of Aprill, being then a cleare & warme day, & purge the hives of all such filth which be gathered in them all the winter before, like as Spiders webs, which oughte especially to be wiped awaye, because they corrupt the combes, not with hands, but w a gole wing, the same ought to be done. After that, the Hive oughte to

be smoaked with Dre or Cowe dung, for in that (as it were, by an affinitie of the kinde) do the B̄es greatly delight. The little wormes also, whiche some name Maggots, that breede in the combes, throughe the blowing of the Butterflies, and also the Butter-flies ought to be killed and purged oute of the hives. If the combes happen to fall throughe infection or corruption in them, then make a smoake with the drie dung and marowe of an Dre or Cowe mixed togither, that the sauour may go vppe to them, whiche for that time will cure the weake combes, strengthen the B̄es, & cause the to worke the lustier afterward. And from the beginning of May, vnto the last of June, y hives ought then to be diligently looked vnto, that the yong swarmes flye not away. Also from the tenth of June, vnto the tenth of August, the hives ought to be opened now & then, & to be smokid with such like as afore is taught. Whiche althougle it be grieuous for the time to B̄es, yet the same is very profitable, and strengtheneth them. And from the beyning of the Dog dayes, vnto the eighteenth of September, ought the B̄es to be carefully looked vnto and defended, from the violence of the Hornet B̄es, which often awaite before the mouthes of the Hives, to set vpon and eate the Honny B̄es. Nowe the keeper in a fayre sunny daye, ought to cleane the Hives of al maner annoyances as before is taught, and diligently to stop the chincks, or clefts about, sauing the mouthes of the Hives, with Dre dung & clay mixed togither. And this ought to be done, for two or three daies before the change of the Moneth, the better to defend the Butter flye and others, from creeping in. The Hives besides ought to haue two bigge stickes cleane scraped, and running a crosse from side to side, and sprinckled rounde about within, and swete and pleasant wine, or else the stickes to be harde rubbed ouer, with the grēne b̄anches of the Fennell or other swete smeling herbs, or w̄ a little honny & leavens of the Pere-trē, togither, or with the branches of the herb Lime flouring, or Ranerie, or Majoraine, or the hearbe Walme, and Honny togither. Some annoynce the stickes and hives within, with the swete creame of the newe Cowe milke, or with water and Honnye sodden togither,

logither, and that sprinckled aboue within the Hives, that the Bees maye be the rather and sooner moued to farrie and dwel in the Hives.

¶ How Bees lacking honnie may be fedde in that present  
neede. Cap.xvii.

**B**ecause the boisterousnelle of the ayre doth sometimes constraine the Bees to abyde in their hives, and that they may not only feede of Honny, but at the rysing of the constella-tion (named Vergiliæ) they maye be fed and cherished, and the same done in this manner without greate cost. As firsle, if you take the number of ten figges, seething them in sixe pintes of fayre conduit or spring water, vnto a pynte wasted, whiche af-ter set the one side of the hive within, laying many smal sticke a crosse ouer þ Lycour, that those may serue in stead of bridges, the aþter for them to drinke of the Licour, without drowning in the same. Others wyl to seeth Honny and water togither, & the same to be poured into dishesset at the one side of the Hive, in the whiche they wyl to put fine carded woll, that the Bees maye the better drinke now and then, and be not cloyed with too much drinking of the licour, by lighting into it. Others take figs & raisos beating the together, and after boyling them in the sweete lycour named Cuyte, they poure into dishes, coueringe same with Daken strawes a crosse. Others also wyl to take a little Honny, putting into the same a fewe Date cornes, that the Bees lighting on them, may so kepe their wings from wetting in the licour. Now all these meanes may well suffice to cherish and feed the bees in the Winter time, lacking then foode, beyng set neare to the mouthes of the Hives. So that if a longer hû-ger oppresseth them, then with the hives fast by the entring in, set little gutters made of halse canes, or greate elder sticke cleſt, into which poure of the sweete licours aboue taught, for by that meanes may they be wel recovered and strengthned in the deepe of Winter, when their foode fayleth them. Some wil to put fresh birdes cleane drawne, or the fleshe of a Henne fine-

Wy shewes his hives, so the Bees to feede and sucke vpon in the  
Depe of Winter, & the fine feathers also they will to put into þ  
Hive, that they may giue then a warmth to the Bees lying in  
them. And others also will to put the meate of rosted Chickens  
into their Hives, to feede and sucke vpon, & not the boanes  
withall, least the sauour of the bones after the meate eaten off,  
micht annoy the bees by lyng still in the hives, in that they so  
greatly abhorre all sowre and stinking sauors. Also these kinds  
of flesh ordered (as above sayde) may well serue the Bees in an  
other drie Sommer, when as the most floures are then faded  
or quite gone away. Here note, that in the Spylng and Sommer  
time, the bee-hives ought to be loked vnto thrice in the moneth,  
gently smokynge the Bees, to cleane the Hives of al maner filth,  
and to swape forth the wormes. Also Menecrates willeth the  
keeper of Bees, to kill the king blacke of colour, whiche by hys  
malice disquieteth the other king, and corrupteth the Hive, in  
that he lieth out alone, or with a company of þ bees folowing.  
So by that meanes (as Virgil writeth) shall the battel of Bees  
be stayed. Palladius writeth, that the swarmes be increased in  
the moneth of May, and that in the outmost sides of the combes  
be the drone Bees bred, which ought to be killed, in that those  
do muche disquiet the rest of the swarne. The Butterflies also  
do abounde, whiche he willeth diligently to kill, for their greate  
annoyance to the honny Bees.

About the beginning of Nouember ought the Hives then  
to be cleared of their filth, so that at the Winter following they  
may neyther be remoued nor opened. And this may not be done  
but in a warme sunny daye, the combes maye not be touched  
with hands, but with the feathers of a stiffe gose wing, or such  
bigge soule. After that to stoppe the chinkes round about wyth  
Dre dung and clay finely laboured togither, and to lay strawe  
thicke ouer the toppes of the Hives, the better to defende the  
Bees from the cold and tempestes.

**¶ How the dead Bees may be restored to life againe.** Cap. xix.

**L**e keeper of bees ought to foresee and take heed, that the Bees perish not through ouer great heate, or ouer mighty cold. If at any time by a sodaine shoure in the seeking for food, Bees happen to be beaten downe, or nipp'd wth a sodaine colde (which seldom cometh to passe that the Honey bees are so deceyued,) that harmed with the droppes, they lye groued lyng and flatte on the earth, as dead in a manner, then gather the Bees togyther, putting them into some vessel for the nonce, which after set in a warm chamber or Parlour, & couer wth warme ymbers, beyng somewhat more than hote, on the Bees, whiche gently shake wth the ashes, but in suche sorte that you touch them not wth your hande. And setting the Bees in the sunne, and neare to their blues, they will after recouer, and fly again into their cotages.

**¶ Of the battell that Bees sometime haue among themselves.** Cap. xx.

**V**ergill writheth, that the Bees sometimes minding to fight, do hastily brust out of the Hives, and as it were in ciuil battels among themselves, do fight lyke strangers one against the other, & smite eagerly in their fight one at an other. If so be one hym hath especially two kings haed, vp in the same, whiche very well may be knowne, when as the bees clustered and heaped togither, doe reprelente or represse as it were the forme of two bearded hanging downe. Now theyr readinelle to fight is knownen, when in the ayre is heard a greate sounde and noyse among the Bees lyke to the manner of Trumpets, whiles they fiercely and cruelly fighte togither among themselves, & in this battell they glitter wth the wings, sharpen the stings wth their beakes, beare forth their breastes, and about the king they gather and swarme. So that they shoute wth great

great noyse, flying and dashing togither, and that in heapes and rounde companies mixed or ioyned togither, and greate is the noyse made among them. And to be shorte, in this strong and eager battell, many of them fal headlong downe, and that thicker then hastle stries to the ground.

The kings themselues in the meane time syting in the mid-del frontes, bee fight with a fierre courage wth themselues, and they also are seene to slie hither and thither among thicke heapes and swarmes of the Bees, (like as valiaunte Capytaines are wont to do in the tyme of a battell) with their glisshing wikkys and beakes, beating downe of the swarmes, here & there and on eche side of them, of both partes. So that of them selues not giuyng ouer this eager battell, untill the one part be forced to turne the backe to the other, and sye away with expeditioun. Therfore þ this doubtful batte in the meane tyme may be ceased and quieted betwene them, the wise practisers wyll that the keeper of Bees, do staye and appease this bwoyle of them by the casting of fine earth ouer the Bees, whiles they be thus fighting, which (as the wise affirme) of experiance doth sothe with pacifie the great stomackes and courages of both partes. But if this ayayleth not, then with honny and water sodden together, or rapsions in like order, or with any other swete licour sprinkled on them, is their furie appeased, whiche doth as it were with the pleasant sweetenesse, quide the iresulnesse of y warriours, and wyth the same in this controciesie they are maruelously appeased. If neyther of these remedies do yet preuaile, then let the keper marke diligently those Bees whiche syghte in the fronte, and bee moche eager Capytaines, that bee maye kill them with expeditioun, so by that meanes, and with the other remedies aboue taughte, maye the battels and fight of the warriours be throughly ceased.

Now after the Bees are thus quieted, and the swarne set led rounde on some greene bove nexte hande, then marke whether the whol swarne hangeth downe like a cluster of grapes, whiche so seeing, declarereth there to bee eyther one king or two, by good agrément reconciled, whiche let alone

on such wise, vntil they flye backe vnto their proper home. But if the swarme shal be deuided into two or many round clusters, then iudge that there be yet manye Captaynes leste, and that their yre is not ceased; and in those partes, wher you especially see the bees to cluster moste thicke and rounde togither, there diligently seeke out the Captaynes. Yet annoynyt your hand besoze with the iuyce of the hearbe Waulme, that touching or hanolding the Bees, they flye not hither and thither, after which put in your fingers gently, and seuering the Bees asunder, seeke diligently among them, vntil you finde out the autho: and procurer of the battell, whiche you oughte likewise to kill. Vergill wryteth, that the kings sometimes fly forth for a vaine delight, to sport them flying in the aire, whiche you may easily stay and let, if that you pluck of the kings wings, that he canno fferward flye.

**¶ How Bees, may be recovered and founde againe. Cap.xxij.**

**I**f it so happeneth that bees are flownen away, & that you haue in doubt whether they be lodged neare hande, or farre off. Palladius doth instructe and teache many godly wayes to finde them againe. First he teacheth to take red leade, or red Oker infused in water, or any other colour, stayning, and to carry the same wyth you in a little shalow dishe. Unts suche a spryng or runnynge water as the honny bees haunte, especially in þ moneth of Aprill. And there sitting downe, awypte the comming of the Bees to drinke, whiche after they be come, and there drinkyng, stayne in the meane whiles such bees, with your rush coloured redde at the ende, as you may well retche with the same, sittynge yet stil; and watching the comming againe of those Bees mar ked to drinke, whiche if they shortlye returne, then is it an euident note and token, that their lodging and cottages be neare hande, but if those Bees are long before they returne and come againe to the place, then maye you suppose and iudge them to be farre off, and the distaunce you may gesse, according to their

long tarrying and sone comming againe. That you maye eas-  
ly finde the place where the Bees lodge, whether the same bee  
farre or neare hand, Palladius teacheth the same wittily in this  
manner.

If he willeth to take one whole stont of a bigge cane or  
Elder stick stopped at þ one end, and the other end left open, to  
annoynt within, with a lit. le honny, whiche laye neare to that  
spring, or runnynge water, that the Bees daylye haunte un-  
to.

When Bees resort to the same, and that certayne be entred  
within the quyl through the sauor therof, then stop the hole with  
your thumb, leittig one of þ Bees afterward to flye forth, whi-  
che dylygently marke, and follow that way it flyeth, for it wyll  
shewe you part of the way to their home. And after you can see  
the same no further, then quicklye set forth another be, whose  
flight in like manner marke, and followe after, for that it maye  
also shewe parte of the way unto their home. And so let ffe the  
bees by one and one, vntil they bring you vnto the place of the  
swarme. Nowe if the same place be depe in the earthe, then  
with a smoake made eyther of drye flare or Brimstone, drue þ  
Bees out, and when the swarme is come forthe, then ring on a  
halon or shrill panne, for being by and by feared with the shrill  
sounde of the same, the swarme eyther lighteth on a yong tre,   
or on the opener bole of a bigge tree, which so founde out, cou-  
uer ouer with a hine prepared for the nonce. But if the swarm  
be placed in the hollowe of a tree, and hausing boles, or in the  
stocks of the same tree, then with a verye sharpe saue (if the  
meanes of the same will giue leau) cutte it asunder. And in  
such sort, that the parte emptie aboue the bees be first cut, and  
the parte beneath in whiche it seemeth the Bees to be lodged, to  
be like cut asunder, and the stocke thus cut asunder, at both the  
endes, couer with a faire shete, leasste any large clistes appere  
after the cutting, whiche also annoynt with honnye, for the  
better stayng in of the bees, and after carrie the same home,  
which place by your other hives making smal holes in þ same,

for they syng in and out (as afore was taught) in the odering of the other hives. But it behoueth the diligent searcher, to chose the morning times for y<sup>e</sup> finding out of Bees, whereby you may haue the space & libertie of the day before you, to finde out y<sup>e</sup> resolt of Bees. For by lokynge late after the, it falleth out so, that although the Bees are neare hande, yet bycause they haue then done their busie and careful laboure, they syng no longer abrode to seeke syode, nor yet resorte to drinke.

Through he whiche it so commeth to passe, that the searcher after Bees knoweth not then howe neare, or far off, the swarme is from the spring or running water. Some take the tyme of the heareb Waulme in the Spring tyme, and amoint the same round about the hive, whereby the sauour of the hives maye cleave and abide on the vessele, whiche afterward being fayre within, sprinckle aboute with a little honny, setting the same hive downe neare to the woodde or groue of trees fast by that spring or water runing by it, and after the same be filled with a swarne, carry it gently home. Yet doeth not this like, but in such places where the swarmes of Bees do abouide, for that oftentimes it so hapneth, that unlesse the hives be dailye watched, that the goers by do take them away. But to lose sundrie hives, gretly hindreth not, so that you may in the mean whiles enjoy one or two of them full.

Nowe hitherto hathe beeene suffisently taughte, suche remedies and helpe, as necessarily serue, to the taking, and recovering of Bees loste, and otherwise to finde oule straunge swarmes.

**T**hat the Bees sting no person comming neare their Hives. Cap. xxii. in. and iij. fol. 11.

Delin in his twentith book writeth, that the heareb Sperage, brysed and mixt with oyle, and annoynted with the same, doth defende the person from being stinged, by comming nigh to their hives. And in his xviij. booke he also wryteith, that to banalles alij yere god tolde him. **C**ontra. to y<sup>e</sup> xxvij. fol. 11.

## 28. *The right ordering of Bees*

if any happeneth to be stinged by a Scorpion, that he shall never after be stinged of any Bee, but yet being stinged, he teacheth to drinke the iuyce of Pear-be-grace and Rue mixed with wyne, and to lay the leaues also in plaister forme on the stinged placed. In the 21. booke he writheth þ like, that bees stings are by nature venomous, against þ which he teacheth to take & vse the iuyce of Mallowes, or the iuyce of Iuie leaues, and to annoiint eyther of the two, on the stinged places, as a souerain remedy. And in the 23. booke, he teacheth wyne for a remedy, as boyled with bay leaues, and after drunke. In the 24. booke he teacheth to take a drop of that molten, whiche the honny Bees make at the entrye of the Hiuе, to be a like remedy, as of the water Bezoar to be vsed against venomous bittes. Auicen in his seconde rule teacheth, that the decoction of the March Mallowes wþh vineger or wine, and the same annointed on the stinged places, to be a perfyt remedie.

Whiche also in his fourth rule affirmeth, that the Honnye Bee hath like dispositions to the waspe, sauing that they leau their stings behinde thē: wherfore for remedie of þ wasps, you may vsethose which we haue afore taught against the stings of Bees.

¶ VVhen and howe the Hiuēs ought to be  
vpon the first day of Augusste gelded. Cap.xxii.

PAlladius Rutilius in his first booke teacheth, that the hives of Bees ought not to be gelded, before you will consider and see whether they be rype, vnto the comming of the true Honny, whiche in a manner (as hee teacheth) commeth to vse in the moneth of June, or as others affirme, in the ende of Auguste, vnto the middle of September.

Now there be certaine notes and tokenes, by whiche we trye and fynde out the ripenesse of them, whiche be these, firsste if the hives be ful, then do the Honny Bees vylue forth the ydle drone Bees out of the Hives, and therellis also hearde within a small or shill humming of the Bees for that the emptie cottages of

the

the combs, as they were hollow buildings, do receive a sound & noise, procured then bigger, so that when there is hearde a big & hoarse sound of þ huming of them, then is it not yett meet to geld þ combs. Varro writeth, þ it is the time to gelde hives, when as you see within, þ the Bees hag clustering round, & þ the holes of the honey combes be covered ouer, as it were with thin caules, for then be they full of honny. Now the day of gelding the hives ought to be done timely in the morning, when as the Bees are astonied through the colde aire, and not done in the heate of the day, when they be procured to fly forth of þ hives, and being then very angry, to sting those persons which come to the hives. The maner of gelding þ hives is on this wise, first stop the holes of the hives, that the Bees passe not forth, with grasse or some other hearbe, after that putte vnder fine linnen ragges, or strawe, making a little smoake with the same, whiche smoake so syng vppe, causeth the Bees after to breake & leue their clustering togither.

After these, with two instruments or foiles of yron, made for the only purpose, of a foote and a halfe long, or rather somewhat longer made, of whiche the one ought to be a long knife, and broade of either side the edge, with a haft, and having a crooked file on the one end. The other at the beginning plaine, and very sharpe, wherby with this the combes may the readier and quicklier be cutte downe, with that other instrument scraped cleane, and whatsouer filth falleth off, drawne awaie, and thowne aside. But where the hive of the hinder parte, or parte behinde, shall haue no boide place emptie, then make a smoake (as Varro commaundeth) with Galbanum and vrie Ore dung, whiche ought to be made in a earthē fuming pan, filled with quicke coles, or a pan of earth with a narrow mouth, and a handle like to it. So that the one part oughte to be sharper or narrower vppwarde, by whiche the smoake may passe by the little holes, and the other parte where the coles are, broader, and with a large mouth of the one side of it, by which the person may blowe the coles: Powre suche a pot when it is set within the hive, and the smoake stirred vp to the Bees, whiche

by and by not quieted with the saundur, slie vnto the foreparte of the hie, & sometimes slie quite oute of the hie, wherby any may looke into the Hie without harme, in a maner, to the person. If there happen to be two swarmes in one hie, then are there also two kynnes or formes of honny combes. For euery company of Bees in agreement togither, doth fashion & frame the waxe, as liketh them best. But all the honny combes being hollowe wrought, and a little cleaving to the sides of the hie, do hang; whereby they may not touch the floure or bourde, for that otherwise it causeth the swarmes to flye quite away. Yet the forme of their waxe is such, as the condition of their cottages is. For that some Bees doe make bothe square and rounde spaces, and some long, so that eche frameth, as it were certaine formes in the combes, according to his kinde. So that the honny combes, are not founde alwaies alike in fashion, but these combes of what forme soever they be, are not to be taken all out of the hies. For in the beginning of Haruest, whiles the fieldes yet flourishe, take a fist parte of the combes, but after, when Winter is at hande, then leaue a thirde parte behinde.

Palladius willeth the hives to be gelded in the moneth of October, and that a third part be left behinde. Yet consider, that if therre be store, to take the more: if but a meane, then the halfe part of that leaue for the winter tyme: if the cottages appeare but halfe full, then take nothing away. But Varro teacheth, that a third part of the combes maye be taken away, & y other parte left for the winter, although the combes be ful of honny. If you fear (saith he) a sharp winter to follow, then take nothing at al: & of the same mind is the learned Vergil in this. But the expert practisers of our time in such mitteres, do affirme, that y honny ought to be taken away but once in the yeare, & this in the end of the moneth of August, vnto the middle of Septeber. But the waxe being corrupt, then, both before and at any time maye be taken forth of the hives. Also as touching the honny which y Bees givē, whether you maye take away either little or much, must be considered according to the smalnesse or plenfulness of y honny being in the hive. And according to y smal-

nesse or greatnesse also of the swarm to be nourished, so that above the fourth part of the combes may not be taken from any hue. Yet this order may not be vsed alike in countreis, because a man must consider the dealing with the hives, according to the multitude of floures, & plentifulnesse of food for the Bees. If y<sup>e</sup> waxie combes hanging down do run into a length, then with y<sup>e</sup> lanie yron toole which is made like to a knife, being oftentimes dipped in water, that the ware cleave not to it, nor that the combes remaining may be harred, & the hue holdē on the one side cut the combes away. After this, put both your armes into the hue, gathering togither, and taking forth the combes. But if the combes hang ouerthwart in the hue, then must you vsē your scraping yron, that the combes of the further side thruste togither, may so be cut away. Also the old & corrupt combes are to be take forth, the whole and full of hony to be especially left. And if there be any yong Bees in them, those keepe or preserue to increase the swarin in that hue. After that, carry al the store of the hony combes into one place, where as you mind to make the hony, & strop diligently the sides and edges of the hives round about, that none of the Bees may enter in, which for the hony and ware taken away, do eagerly seke after, and finding the same, do utterly consume the same if they may.

Therefore, of the former matters must a smoake be made, & that (at the entry) or mouth of the hives, that the Bees assaying to fly in, may through the smoake be driven to flye backe again. Now after the hives be gelded, and that anye shall haue ouerthwart or crossed combes at the entrance of the hue, those then shall be so converted, that the parts behind may be emptied & left void for another time. So that when they shal be next gelded the old combes rather than the new are to be taken forth, & the ware renewed, for that the older the waxie combes are, so muche the worser they be.

If it happeneth, that the hue be so made, that the same may not be remoued out of y<sup>e</sup> place then ought you to geld first the hinder parte, and after the foreparte: and this especially ought to be done asoe five a clocke in the morning, and after

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nine of the clocke at night, or in the nexte morrowe. Powre the Bees when they knowe this, all come to fill the emptie place, so that after they haue repaired and filled the same, and fulfilled all the reste aboue it, then flye they to the forepart, and do warke in like order. By whiche we may evidently learne, that they haue filled the same empty place also, by their abiding stil there. Besides these, as the great plentie of honny, doeth cause sluggishnesse in the Bees, even so doeth the much abatement, and exceeding taking awaye of their honny, bothe dull the quickenesse and diligence of them, and cause them also to bee sluggishhe.

¶ What the honny is, and howe from the huies  
the same maye be prepared to vse.

Cap.xxiiij.

**A**nd we firsle gather the honny from the combes, so do we the ware for the comfoite of the light, and other commoditie besides. Powre what the honny is, and howe the same taken from huies, maye be prepared to vse, shall hereafter bee taughte.

Firsle the learned Isidore writeth, the honny to be of the deawne of some lyquide matter, and assyrmeth also the same to be founde sometimes in the leaues of the greate Canes. To whiche in a manner doth Publius Maro agree in this verse, writing, that hitherto the heauenlye giftes are of the Aereall honny. Others teach the honny in India and Arabia, to be like to salt gathered there on the leaues of trees. Others do doubt whether the honny be a sweat from heauen, or a certayne spittle of the starres, or a iuyce of the aire purging it selfe. But whatsoever substance the same is, yet is it a moste swete, subtil, and healthfull iuyce, as Plinie witnesseth, which at the first gathering of it, is as a cleare water, but after the boyling a whille, and purging of it selfe, as the newe wine (after the presing forth) is wonte to do, doth by the twenty day after come to a perfect thickenesse of honny, throughe the often repeating

and

and working of it in the hote dayes, frō the beginning of May and unto the middle of June.

Nowe the honny is gathered in this maner: first, before the honny be pressed out of the combes, must those corrupt combes having red filth, and having yong in them (if any such be there) be pressed oute, because they bothe procure an euill taste, and with that iuyce corrupt the honny. The combes brused togither, ought to be put into a cleane presse, being yet warme, and new gathered out of the Hynes the same day, whiche lette lye there, vntil the honny by little and little be run forth, or rather for the more expedition, pressed forthe with a heauy waighte, and the same which is then come forth, is very faire rawe honny. After that the honny with the ware muste be boyled togither, as hereafter shall be taught.

Nowe when the combes be thus brused togither, and the yong Bees killed and cast forth, then must you make your honny in this maner. As first in the Moneth of Septēber or Octōber, take ȳ beauer and older hives, which are of two or thrē yeares olde, and not having b̄ed swarmes in the Sommer besoþe: and that ouer smoke and flame of strawe, drye flax, or yelowe W̄instone, the hive a little whiles be holden, that the Bees may so flie vppē to the toppe of the hive, or else suche remaining below burne their wings.

After that, turne downe the head of the hive on the ground, and with a sharpe knife cutte the crosed stickeſ alunder in the Hive, or plucke the forth with your hand. For by that meanes are the combes wel brused togither, and the Bees either killed with the fall of them, or else flie away. After this putte all the combes on a heape, being gathered out of the hives here and there into a presse, leaning somewhat on the one ſide, but ſome put ȳ combes into a wine basket made of ſmal willow or Oſier ſtiches finely knitte and w̄doughte togither, that hanged vppē in a darke place, the Honny maye runne thorough by little and little from it. After that the honny hathe thus runne forthe into a cleane earthen panne or boll ſtanding vnder it, then the ſame after poure into an earthen potte, or pottes, be-

ing as yet rawe honny, but clearer and better than the other li-  
cour of the honny. Whiche for certaine daies let stand open, that  
the sweete lico; may thoroughly coole, and the same in the mean  
whiles often skimmie or purge with a spone. Nowe after this,  
the fine peeces or crummes of the combes, which yet remaine  
in the bagge of wicker, or wine basket, or presse, putte into an  
earthen potte, panne, or kettle, ouer a verye softe fire, that the  
same may heate without boylling, and alwayes keepe your  
hande in the vessell, to stirre still aboue hither and thither the  
honny and ware, and to open also the ware by peece meale un-  
till the honny and not the ware, shall be thoroughly molten.  
When the honny through the heate, beginneth a little to prickes  
the hande, then poure all the whole Massa or substance into a  
strayner, and putting the same in a presse made for the onelye  
purpose, wring it harde about, yet it maketh no great matter,  
if that same be not so earnestly wringed or pressed out, that  
none of the Honny remaine yet with the Ware, seeing that  
the Honny and Ware haue effects in some causes alike. Now  
this Honny whiche is thus runne forth, is named the Sodden  
Honny, whyche oughte in like manner to be poured into ear-  
then pots, and to stande open for certaine dayes, skimming it  
dayly with a spone, untill it be throughe colde. The nobler  
or worthier Honny is that whiche runneth oute in a manner of  
the owne accord, before the second pressing out of the combes.  
And misre not of this seconde Honny with the firsste, but keepe  
them diligentlye aparte, leasfe by mixng the firsste to the se-  
conde, you make the besste (being the firsste) the Worser. After  
all this thus handled, the same whiche yet remaineth in the  
strainer, wash diligenty with Conduitt or faire Spring water,  
that you may so haue the Pulse or honny water, of which being  
sodden and diligently skinned (as of this hereafter shall be  
further taught)is the Pulse made, that serueth to manye god-  
bles.

¶ Which Honny is accompted best. Cap.xxv.

Certaine Countries doe excell in the perfecte godnesse of Honny, like as the famous Attica of Grece, which for the excellencie of the Honny is hadde in great reputation throughout the world. Hybla also & Hymetus being hilles of the same Countrie, which the deceiuers applie to Honny, that the same maye both be named Hymetus and Hybleus Honny. Creta, Cyprus and Africa, as in godnesse they are notable or worthy, so the abundant or maruellous plentie of the Honny is there commended. Also the newnesse of Honny is likewise commended, as the auntientnesse of wines, but the Spring and Sommer Honny, especially if the vessell or huse stande in a valley or bottome, and doeth excell in the waight of hande. But the honny gathered of bitter hearbes is counted unprofitable, as the same Honny which the Bees gather in the country of Pontus, where the Bees onely gather their honny of the Worme-woode. The white in all Countries is better esteemed than the blacke, but the beste honny is that whiche is very cleare, of a golden colour, of a moste pleasant and swete taste, cleauyng somewhat to the fingers in the handlyng, and but little stiffe-ning or waxing hard togither. And that the honny in the pou-ring forth, doth straightway breake here and there, and squirteth or sprinckleth (sodainely as it were) sundrie droppes abroad, which being on thys wise, Plinie teacheth to be the triall and sure note of a god and profitable honny.

¶ Of the venomous Horie, and of the wonderfull Honnye of Creta. Cap.xxvi.

It so muche sorceth to vnderstande and know, what maner of soude þ same is, with the which þ Bees do liue, as þ possoned honny also, that may be gathered by them, whether it be euill or venomous. For the Honny of Heraclea in the Coun-  
try  
ff.y.

treyn of Pontus, hath bin for certaine yeares, very dangerous, especially throughe a certayne hearbe growing white, whiche also vexeth their cattell by eating therof, named of the dwellers there, Aegellothon. But by these notes is that Honnye founde out and tried to be venomous, as firsle, that the same is not thicke at all, the colour brighter or more glistering, and hath a strong sauour, moving forthwith often sneezing, and is also waughtier. Also such persons, as taste somewhat thereof, doe couet to lie or fall hastily on the earth, seeking for coldenesse, and be all on a sweate, so that in sodaine daungers, muste some speddy helpe or remedies be ministred, like as the olde Pulse of the best honny, and herb Grace, or other like confeatisons, be often ministred to suche persons. There is also another kind of venomous honny, in the border of the country of Pōtus, that for y madnesse which it engendereth, is named of the people Neono menōn: the same honny is supposed to be gathered of the floure Rhododendros, whiche groweth plentie there in the wooddes. Plinic writeth of a maruellous honny to be in Creta, for that in Carina being a hill of that Countrey, he affirmeth a honny to be gathered, whiche the flies wil not touch, and supposed also to be a singular Honny, for the composition of every medicine.

### ¶ Of the miraculous worthinesse of Honny.

Cap. xxvij.

**M**ost men in Italy prepare and make their medicines whiche they purpose to keepe long, with honny, so that honny preserueth evry thing from putrifysing, whiche you would haue in safety, and to continue for a seass, through his clamminess. And of this, auntient men did enbalme bodyes of the deade, whiche they would haue preserued, and to continue sound without corrupting many yeres, with hony only, and the same they also smeared within the tombes or sepulchres of the deade, for the longer keeping of bodyes. The selse same wrieth the learned Papinius of y body of Alexander, which was likewise embal-

embauimed with Hony. And not vnlke to this wryteth Plinie; in the xxij. booke, and xxvij. Chapter of his Histories, of sundrye dead bodyes also embauimed w hony. Whiche in another place also of his Histories wryteth by Claudius Caesar, that brought a monster out of Egipt into his countrey, whiche was also embauimed with Honny. Ahanaeus also wryteth, that bodies subiect to sickenesse, maye both be kept free from sickenesse, and from corrupting a long time, through the often smearing and annoynting of Honny ouer all the bodie. As the like wryters report, that the Isle of Corsica, or Corse do, whiche liue a long time.

The Macrobians being a people in Affricke, named also Moerein, doe liue a long time, as certaine authours wryte, by cause with the meate of Honny, whyche is plentie with them, they dayly be fed, and vse continually. Some affirme that Democritus which recreatyd by Honny, with the only breath and sauour of the Honnye made hote, liued (as they wryte) vnto a hundred nine yeares. Aristoxenus wryteth, that the table of Pythagoras was dayly furnished with only breade and honny, and yet liued vnto fyf score and ten yeres of the Philosopher Heraclides. The Honnye also is founre to auayle against surfettes, and of this accompted amongst the medicines putting awaye drunkennesse. And of this it is no maruel, that suche throughlye skilfull in Phisike, when anye be overcloyd or filled with Wlne, do counsell firste to emptie their stomackes by vomityng, and after against the force of the sume euapinating of the remnauns of the Wlne yet remayning, they glise to them Honny spreade on breade, as it were by putting backe the euill, that it maye so remedie and putte awaye the grosse sume.

¶ How profitable the vse of Honny is in medicines. Cap.xxvij.

¶ Item the white Honye is to be vsed in cooling Medicines, but the ycalowe in heating medicines: also the nature and  
ff. iij. propertie

propertie of honny, is to cleuse and open, and to expel humors. Therefore it is profitably applyed in filthy vcters, being boyled and annoyned vpon. It closeth also loose and gaping fleshe, through his wholenesse. Also with Liquid Alume & honny sodden togither, are Ringwormes, and cornes or swelling of the ffece healed, by annoyning therewith. Against the vncertaine soundings and noyse of the eares, and grieuous pains of them, the hony groundid with that salte digged out of the earth, and dropped warme into the eares: the selfe same killeth both nits and lyce, by only annoyning the heade therwith. Also the hony purgeth the eyes dimme of sight, healeth the swellings, and other defauultes and grieses of the iawes, the swellings and kernels vnder the iawes, neare to the throte, after the preparing to vse, the same be gargelled in the throte, and the mouth washed therewith. The honie eaten causeth vryne, helpeth þ cough (being cleane skinned before) and the byte of a Snake or Adder. The hony also helpeth those which haue drunke unwares the iuyce of blacke Poppie, so that againste the same euill and daunger they drinke rosed honny warme. Also the same drunke helpeth the malice and daunger of Mushromes eaten, and the byte of a madde dogge, or otherwise melting in the mouth, after the forme of an Eclegma. Yet all the sortes of rawe Honny be windie and swell the bodie, mouing a rumbling or noyse in the belly, procuring þ cough, easily converted into euil humors, stopping the fluer and the milt through the clamminesse, and hurtfull to chollericke bodies, if so be the honny before (as Diiscorides writeth) be not thoroughly skinned and cleused as the same ought to be. The honny also boyled doth better nourishe than the rawe, yet lesse mouing the belly to solubleinesse, and to the stcole. And the honny of it selfe, or mixed with others, helpeth the soze in the lungs, and all other diseases of the lungs. The honny is rightly ministred to such as haue the impostume in the lungs and the pluresie. And the hony in which dead Bees are, is applyed to the venomous honny. The hony drunke with wine helpeth the corruptiōs which are engendred of the meate fishes. But to colde and moyste bodies the honny is more profitable

fitable, therfore verie fitte for olde persons, as Galen affirmeth. And to persons being twentie yeares of age, and of an vntemperate hotenesse, or others hote of qualitie, the honny to them is hurtesfull, bycause it is soone conuerted into choller in them. Democritus was on a time asked, by what meanes men might both continue in perfite health, and liue unto very old yeares, to which he thus answered: if so be men annoyn their bodies outwarde with Oyle, and apply their bodies inward with honny. Further honny profiteth weake persons, being applyed as the Pulse water, of which shal after be taught in the next chapter. To persons cold of nature, the honny may aptly be ministred in hote broth, but to hote persons ministred in warme brothe, the honny is not rightly giuen. The honny mixed with Camphora, & lying to settle thre dayes before, with the which annoyning the face, doth spedily clese the spots in the face: the self same doth the honny, mixed with the gall of an Dre. The pure white honny clenseth the breast, softneth Impostumes, being as well without, as within the bodie. The honny also mundifyeth, openeth the stoppings of the Liver and Myle, helpeth dropsic bodies, and strengthneth weake members. The Aromaticke honny much auayleth in sundrie diseases, being thus prepared, as the pure redde Rose leaues finely clipped, and after boyled in pure white honnie, being often and diligentlye skymmed. For such a Honnye doeth conforte and mundifye, dissolueth in the cleensing the clammy swellings, digesteth the fleumaticke and grosse humors, and drunke also with colde water, it bindeth the bellie, but ministred with warm water it loleth the bellie.

Of

**T** Of the drinke of Honny which they cal the Mulse water, or sweete water of the Romaines.

Cap xxix.

**B**y the aunswere of Pollio the Romaine vnto Augustus Emperour, we may evidently learn, that the Mulse made of honny, is healthfull drinke in strengthening the bodie. For Augustus on a time demanded of him by what meanes a man might live so great yeares, and all that season free from sicknesse, to whome he thus aunswered, that applying the Mulse water within, and annoynting Oyle without the bodye, doeth woyke the like. The Mulse truly is a drinke made of water and honny mixed togither, which the Greeks properly name Melicrate, & some Hydromel, as the drinke made with wine vnlayne, or without water, and honny, they aptly name Oenomel. Now the Mulse water drunke, doeth easle the passage of winde or breath, softneth the belly, and the long tyme of oldenesse changeth it into the kinde of Wine, moste agreeable and profyting the Stomacker: but the same contrary to the Synowes, yet it reconsereth the appetite lost, and is a defence against the dangerous drinke of Henbane, if it be ministred with Asses milke. Thys drinke truely (Aegineta wyting therof) is thus made: let eight times so muche water be mixed vnto your Honnye prepared, whyche boyle or seeth so long, vntill no more sonde aryleth to be skimmed off, then taking it from the fyre, preserue it to youre use. But the same Paule Aegineta affymeth, that the Mulse profytesth nothing in manner the collericke, bycause the same in them is lightly conuerted into choller.

**T** Of the drinke Oenomel, which is made of pure wyne and Honny. Cap. xxx.

**T** he Oenomel, which is a swete wine made with Honny, Aegineta teacheth the same, not only for the preseruation of helth, but also to expell the torment of sicknesse, through this

most

most wholesome drinke, as þ whiche giueth, not onely strength  
of body and courag, but the long race of yeares. Also it expel-  
letþ an olde griefe of the Reines, being often drunke with  
Parcely saedes. But the beste Oenomell is that which is made  
of olde and tarte wine, and the beste purified hony, for the same  
doth lesse swell. The same also harmeth drunke after meales,  
but before taken, doeth procure an appetite. Dioscorides tea-  
cheth that maner of making the Oenomell in this order: first  
he willett to take one gallon and a quarte of Wine, and mix-  
ing it with halfe a gallon, and a pinte of the beste hony, to pze-  
pare the same orderly. But some prepare or make the drinke  
spedilier to vse after this manner, as the hony they boyle with  
Wine; and after poure forth the same into other vesselles.

¶ Of the singular water of Hony gotten by order of  
distillation. Cap xxxj.

**L**e Hony of Bees mette to distillation, ought especially to  
be white of colour, which before the distilling muste bee  
mixed with pure and white and well washed sande, but not drye  
in any case, after that , putte the same either into a common  
Rose Limbecke of Timne, setting a hearie sive close vpon it,  
that it may touch the Hony in the distilling , or else into a bo-  
dy of Glasse, sette into a potte of fine sifted ashes or sande, ma-  
king at the firste a softe fire vnder it, vntill the first water bee  
come, whiche is white, and after the yellow water appeareth,  
then put vnder another receiver, setting aside the white, and so  
long distill vntill the redde beginneth to shewe : at the appea-  
raunce of whiche, put vnder another receiver, letting that re-  
maine vntill no more will come. Whiche red water being the  
last, serueth for sondrie usses , as to die womens haire yellow,  
by ofte wetting the haire with a Spunge, and dryng the same  
in the hole Sunne Also it causeth fayre and long haire , and  
fayreth the heading of haire : besides (this thirde water)  
doeth cleane the soule corruption and matter being in filthye  
woundes, and olde ulcers , if they be washed twice a daye  
Sg. 1123. wþt

With the same, causing also newe flesh to grow in those places, if you dayly walsh them with the sayd water, or otherwise dip linnen clouts in it, laying them aptly on the sores. The selfe-same healeth places grievously burned, without appearaunces of anye scarre afterwarde, by often applying linnen cloutes dropped in it. And the seconde water being of a golden colour dipped into the eyes, doeth not onely helpe swollen and bleared eyes, but the pinn and webbe in them, by the dayly and often dropping of the same into the eyes. But as touching the white and fiske water, there is no worthy matter mentioned in thys place by any of the old Practisers.

**¶** Another manner of distilling the Honie, more at large taught. Cap. xxxij.

**L**ake a pinte, or as much as you wil, of þ pure rosed hony, which put it into a boode of glasse close couered & luted about, setting the same after into hote horse dung with a square stone on the head, & couering it over with þ horse dung for 14 dayes, after which time, take the body forth, setting it into a fornace of fine sifted ashes, well a finger b̄edth or more above þ hony, presupposing on your part, þ little pieces of flint stones be put into þ hony, & then distilled with a soft fire into a receiver well luted at the mouth, for doubt of the ayze breathing forth. Wher þ same beginneth to distil, then draw forth part of the fire (vnlesse you can otherwise governe your fire by the help of the fornace) whiche comming forthe white, let so long distill, vntill there appeare yellow droppes like to gold. Upon the sight of this, set vnder another receyuer, keping diligently this fiske water by it selfe, and increasing the fire, let that long distill, vntill certain white smokes appear, running into the receiver: that spedily take away, putting to another receiver, whiche let so long distill, vntill no more will droppe forth, and this laste, is of a rubie colour in rednesse, so that if a woman often wettesth the heares of hyz head with this thirde water, setting then in þ hote Sunne, both to drye and wette them againe, wearing in þ meane whiles a large strawne hatte with an open crowne, to

Spredde the heares vpon, for the spedier drying of them, whiche so ordering, doeth not onely cause the heares to grow long and very fayre, but dyeth them in tyme so yealowe as gold. Also to diuise other vses, doth this red water serue, as afore is taught in the other Chapter. The white water (which commeth firste) by wauling the face vnderlye with it, doeth cause it to become cleare and fayre, and keepeth the skinne from lokynge olde, for a long time, as the same hath ben experienced often by the worthy dames of Rome, Naples, and Venice. And the yealow lyke golde being the second water, doth especially serue to this vse, that if any person happeneth to be infected with the plague or Pestilence, then to take two ounces of this yealow water of Aloes Epaticke, of redde Pyre, and of the east saffron, of each ten graines, and a lease of the best golde, all which grinde into fine pouder, mixing the same with this water: after that give it vnto the sick to drinke, whiche no doubt wil both helpe this & many other diseases.

**T**he manner of distilling a water of Honie named the Quintessence. Cap xxxij.

**D**o make this singular and precious water, you must take two poundes of the purest white honie, being both cleare and pleasant in taste, whiche put into a body of glasse, being so digge, that fourre of the ffeue partes of it may remayne emptie, the same lufe stronglye aboute, setting the heade after on it, and a receyuer aptelye to the nose of the Still.

When you haue thus done, then make a gentle fyre at the firste vnder it, but after increase the fire or heate more and more, vntill certaine white smoakes appears in the head of the glasse bodye, whiche do you workemantle cole and turne into water, by the wettyng of lynnen clothes in colde water, and layed on the heade and nose, towards the receiver, for that turneth into a water so red as bloud: and

being all come, putte it into another glasse, stopping the mouth close, whiche let stande so long, vntill the water become verye cleare, and in colourre to the Rabie.

Now being on this wile, distill the same againe in Balneo Mariae, and so often repeate this, vntill you haue distilled it sixe or seauen times ouer, that the colourre be chaunged, and in the ende, to the colourre of golde. Whiche then is mooste pleasant of sauoure, and so swete, that nothing maye be compared like to it, in flagrantnesse of smell. The Quintessence doeth dissolve golde, prepareth it apte to be drunke, and any Jewell putt into the water, it doth also dissolute the same. Also this is named the Blessed Water, in that giuing to any two or thre drams to drinke, being at the point of death, doth so sodainely recover the person againe, as doeth the Quintessence of wine. And washing any grieuous wounde or stripe with the water, doeth in shorte time heale the same. Also this pretious water doth maruellously help the cough, the Rheume, the disease of the Splen, and many other diseases, whiche woulde scarcely be belieued. The water also ministred daily vnto a person sick of the Palsey, for the space of. r. b. d. dates, he was by the mightie helpe of God, & this miraculouſ water, thoroughly healed of the disease. Also this Quintessence doth helpe the falling sicknesse, and preserueth the bodye from putrifying, so that by al those we maye learne, that thys is rather a diuine water from Heaven (and sente from God) to serue vnto all ages.

**¶** The manner of drawing and making Waxe of  
the Honny combes. Cap. xxxiiij.

**T**he Honny being drawnen from the combes, although some Bees hang on them deade, yet putte all togither into a fayre panne or cauldron, into whiche poure so muche water or more, as the quantitie of the combes be. This set ouer a softe fire, vntill the same what it be, is throughly heated and molten in the panne, and in the melting continually sturre the same aboute, with a bigge splatter or some stasse, lealte the Ware cleane

cleue to the panne sides, throughe the flame or heate of fire, and appeare burned: after poure the whole substance into a course hairen bagge, pressing it forth into a troughe or other like vessell, made for the only purpose, on which poure two or thre kettles full of hote water, that no dreggs hang after on the Ware, and by that means shall you haue the Ware both pure and cleane. But if you wil haue it caste into faire round cakes, and to be cleaner and purer, then melte the Ware againe, and being molten, poure it into a cleane vessell, which washed likewise with warme water (as aboue was taught) set after in the Sunne, by which meanes, the cake will continue verye long faire of colour.

¶ What Waxe is beste allowed and commended.

Cap. xxxv.

Ware being the foode of lighte, and seruynge vnto innumera ble vses of men, of all the kindes, the same is beste allo wed and commended, whiche is bothe newe made, meanelye redde of coloure, somewhat fattie, smelling swete, hauyng some sauoure in it of the Honny, and cleare. Of the Ware also in sundrie Countries, that in the countrie of Pontus is well commended, and the same in the Isle of Creta: nexte to these is the Ware in the Isle of Corsica, whiche is made of the Bore tree, and supposed to haue some good effectes in it for Medicine.

¶ Of the great commoditie and benefite of Waxe in Medicines. Cap. xxxvj.

Ware hath a meane among heating things, both in the coulning, drying, and moistening, as wryteth Galen in the sequenth booke of Simples, and 22. Chapiter, whiche properly hel peth the roughnesse of the breaste, when it is toynd or mired with the oyle of Violets, for that bothe mollifyeth or softneth the sinewes, ripeneth and resolueth vlers. The quantitie of a  
Gg. lliij. pease

Pease in ware swallowed downe of purses, or such women as  
gave sucke, doth dissolve the milke courded in the pappes. And  
tenne little pieces of pure newe ware, vnto the biggenesse of a  
hempeede, drunke downe at one time, doeth cause the milke  
not to courde in the womans stomacke and breastes. If the  
priuie place or thereabout, of either man or woman, happeneth  
to swell, then by applying an ointment made of white ware, it  
shortly assuageth and healeth the same. If anye also happeneth  
to be diseased with the bloudy sivre, by stuffing a yong Pigeon  
with newe ware, after rosting the same, and eating the fleshe  
thereof, doeth in shorte time after stye the same. Also, if a  
Quince made hollowe and filled with pure newe ware, be af-  
ter rosted vnder hote embers, vntill the same be tender, and  
eaten fassing without drinking after it, doth in like sorte staye  
and helpe the perillous sivre, and scouring of bloude. The ware  
besides serueth to all maner of plaisters, ointments, supposito-  
ries, and such like.

¶ Of that whych is a stay of the combes, and made  
for a defence of Bees from colde. Cap. xxxvij.

**T**he same made of Bees at the entrie of the mouth of hives,  
oughte to be yelowe of colour, and swete smelling, like to  
Storax, and drawne into a length, like to Mastike. Yet that is  
rather chosen, bycause in heating and drawing it is principal-  
lest. For of it selfe, this draweth forth thornes or splents of wood  
rundrepe into the flesh by applying it plastrwise on the gries,  
it helpeth an olde coughe by making a smoake thereof, and hol-  
ding the mouth ouer it, and applyed in the forme of an oint-  
ment on ringwormes, doeth spedily heale them. Nowe this  
matter (as aboue was taught) is the stay of the hony combes,  
by whiche Bees stoppe and keepe forth al manner of colde and  
other annoyances which might endamage them, the same also  
being of so strong a sauour, that some vse it in the stede of Gal-  
banum. M. Varro nameth it a refuge of Bees, withoute their  
cottages, because Bees make the same at the entry of the hive.

¶ Howe

## ¶ Howe to make Waxe white. Cap. xxxvij.

Ware is made white in this manner, firsste that kinde of Ware (fit for this purpose) ought to be whiter and purer, and broken into little pieces, putte after into a newe earthen panne, pouring vppon it sufficient salt or sea water, and a lyttle Pittre brused, whiche seeth altogether. When the same hath boyled twice or thrice vp, remoue the panne from the fire: the ware being throughtly colde, take forth of the panne, and scraping off the filth, if any suche hang on, putte againe into newe salte water, seething it againe. And when the ware hathe so often boyled (as aboue was taughte) then take off the panne from the fire, and taking the bottome of a newe earthen panne, melt it with colde water, whiche dippe by little and little into the ware, drowning it a little, and that the water be aboue the ware, whereby the ware maye become verye thinne, and be the sooner coledit selfe. And taking by and by oute the moule or bottome, drawe firsste the rounde cake off, and wetting againe the bottome in colde water, dip it into the ware, and the same so long doe, vntill you haue drawne off all that ware into cakes of like sorte, whiche after sticke throughe with threed, hanging the cakes on a rope one from another, and that in the daye time often wetting them in the Sunne, but in the nighte time, in the Mone light: and so long doe this, vntill the ware be white. And if anye desreth to haue ware whiter than this, then let him do the like, as abouesайд, but boyle the ware oftener. Some in stede of the salte seawater, take strong Brine water, in whiche they boyle the ware in the same manner twics or thrice, as aboue was taughte. And Paulus Euerdus in his booke of Confectiones, teacheth the making of ware white two manier of wayes.

¶ Howe you may make redde Waxe. Cap.xxxix.

**T**HAT you maye colour and make Ware redde, take to one pounde of ware, thre ounces of verye cleare Turpentine, if it be in sommer, but if it be in winter, then take four ounces. Now these disolute and melt togither ouer a hot fire, and taking it from the fire, let it coole a little, after which put in your Vermillion finely ground on a Marble stome, and of sweete Salet Oyle, of eache one ounce, mixing these well, stirre al togither, diligently. But some in steede of Vermilion, doe take the reede leade, which is little commended, except there be thre times so muche of the redde leade, as of the Vermilion putte in. And in the like sorte may you make the greene Ware, if insteede of the Vermillion, you take so much of the greene Copozas finely ground, as you did of the Vermillion.

¶ Howe to drawe a profitable Oyle out of  
Waxe, for sundrie vses.  
Cap.xl.

**T**HE Oyle of Ware, is myraculous and diuine in working, bycause it serueth in a manner vnto all grieses. Reymond Lully greatly commendeth this Oyle, approuing it rather as a celestiall and diuine remedie, and that this in woundes, doeth worke moste miraculously, which for his maruellous commoditie, not so well to be allowed of the common Chirurgions, bycause this pretious Oyle healeth a wounde, be the same never so wide and bigge, being before wide stitched uppe, in the space of tenis or twelue daves at the mooste. But those whiche are small, this Oyle healeth in thre daves, by annoynting onely on the cuttes or woundes, and laying after linnen cloutes, wette in the saide Oyle, vpon the woundes. For inward diseases the saide Oyle worketh myraculousely (if that you minister or gyue a dramme at a time in white Wine to drinke) and stayeth also the bleeding of haire, either on the head or beard,

by anointing the places with this Oyle. Besides these, it is miraculous in the procuring of vrine, being mightily stopped, and helpeth also stiches and paine in the loynes, by drynking the like quantitie of the Oyle aboue taughte in white wine.

Now the making and drawing of this oyle, is on this wise: firsste take a body of glasse, named a Retort, which stronglye lute aboute with clay and flockes, diligently tempered togither with salte water: after the body is thus fenced and thoroughne  
die, putte in a pounde or more of pure newe ware, so that the saide ware filleth not aboue halfe youre body, and to euerye pounds of Ware, pouare in foure ounces, of the pouder of redde  
huncle, finely brused, whiche after set into an earthen potte, fil-  
ling it rounde absute with fine sifted ashes or sande. After this,  
set the potte with the bodye in it, on a fornace, making a leste  
fire at the firsste vnder it, and after encreasing a little more  
your fire, distil them so long, vntill all youre Oyle be come,  
whiche after a while wyl congeale in the receiver; but it ma-  
keth na greate matter, althoough the oyle so doe, for it is ne-  
verthelesse in his perfection. Bycause that if you shoulde di-  
stil it so often ouer, vntill it will congeale or stiffen no more  
in the receiver, then shall you make it quer hotte, and so quicke  
in the mouth, that it is not possible by anye meanes to drynke  
it downe. But being once distilled, you maye either giue  
it in Wine to drynke, or anoint with the Oyle on any place of  
the bodye where you will, whiche will always doe good, and  
hurte in no manner.

And in consideration of these abone taught, you maye cui-  
dently learne and perceiue, that this myraculous Oyle oughte  
to be hadde in greate veneration of the common sorte.

Hh.

Another

¶ Another waye of drawing the Oyle of Waxe moste noble, and doth maruelously help the cold Goute, the Scratteke, the swelling of the legs, and all other grieves proceeding of a colde cause. Cap. xlj.

**L**ake of pure newe ware so muche as you please, which put into a panne ouer the fire to melte, and being molten, haue by you in a readineste another panne well glased; and cleane within, filled with verie good and perfecte wine, into whiche poure yette molten ware, letting it soake and drinke in well, and washe often in the saide wine. After this take the ware forth, melting it againe ouer the fire, and molten, washe the same againe in the besse wine, so that euerie time melting the ware, poure it into freshe new wine, washing and soaking it in the same diligently, after wringing it very wel with the hands. And vsed on this wise, both melt and washe againe in the abouesaide manner, and this also do so for eighte times togither. Then set the same forth, being a cleare season and ayre, all the nighte throughe, after which put the ware into a Retorte with a little of Mumia, and oyle of Ypericon or Saint Johns wort, and a little olde Oyle: and although without these it maye doe good, yet mixed with these it worketh farre better, than vsed alone.

¶ Powre to retourne to the former matter, this crooked bodye or Retorte set in fine sifted ashes, and a gentle fire made vnder it, vntill all the oyle do runne forth, and in this comming forth of the oile, shall appeare all the foure Elements, as Ayre, Water, Earth and fyre, whiche will orderly appear in the receiver, right maruellous to see. And the Oyle being thus fullye drawne, worketh miraculousely in all diseases which proced of a colde cause, like as we haue aboue taught,

The

# ¶ The conclusion to the Reader.

Hus (gentle Reader) I haue (I trust)efullye satissified thy desire in as manye things as are needfull to be knownen. And I committe this my little Booke to thy gentle iudgement: if thou mayste reccive any profite or commoditie thereby, I shal be gladde of it, and if not, yet fauourably let it passe from thee to others, whose knowledge and experience is leſſe than thine herein, that they may gather ſuche things as to them are ſtrange, thoughē to thee well known before. And thus brieflye I committe thee to God.

Hh.ij.

An



## The first Chapter.



¶d first consider and marke , that howe the weather is a daye before the day presente, and the daye after the Sunnes entraunce into the signe Aries, and suche like shall the weather be (for the moste parte) in these thre moneths, as in September, October, and Novembre.

And looke howe the weather shal be at the Sunnes entrance into the signe of Leo, as at the daye of the entrance the daye before , and the daye after, and suche commonlye shall be in the moneths of December, Januarie, and Februarie, for if the windē shall then blowe oute of the South, or Easte , and those daies drie, then shall followe a verye colde season in those thre moneths : but if the windē blowe out of the South or West, and that it raineth in those thre dayes, then yse to followe in those thre moneths. And if the weather in these thre daies shal be neither wholy drie, nor wholy moiste, then shall folowee an vnstedfaste Winter.

And like as the weather shall be at the Sunnes entraunce into the signe Libra, as at the daye of the entraunce, the daye before, and the daye after, suche for the more parte shall be the Spring, as in the moneth of Marche, April, and May.

And looke howe the weather shal be at the Sunnes entrance into the signe Aquarius, at the daye of the entraunce, the daye before, and the daye after, (suche for the more parte) shall the weather be in the moneths of June, July, and August.

And manye auntient men affyrmē, that like as the weather shall be whiles the Sunne is running by the signe Libra, and vnto the. 20. degréé of Scorpio, which time is frō the daye named (the Exaltation of the croſſe) vnto the day of al Saints, such for the more parte shall the yeare following be , as in diuiding that foresaide time into twelve moneths, and that fourre dayes

dates doe aunswere to eche moneth, of the whiche fourre daies, that eache one of the fourre, doeth declare the condition of the quarter following, and beginning also to recken November as the first moneth of the yeare.

And the generall signes of dearth and plentie after þyndis of the auncient husband men be these, as the overmuch colde-nesse dryng, the overmuch moysture softning, the overmuch heate greatly burning, and the overmuch drynesse putrifying and working into dust.

For when any of these qualities shall excede in the proper time, but especially in that time, which to the corne and fruities do not agree, then shall dearth and scarcitie both of fruities and corne ensue.

As for example, when the moneth of March shalbe over moyst and wet, which rather ought to be drye, and that the moneth of April shal be drye, which then ought to be moyst, doth after pronounce the penurie of the fruities of the earth.

And if that part also of sommer shalbe weat, in which the corne doth then fall vnto ripenesse, that rather ought to be drye, doth after signifie the scarcitie both of corne and other fruities of the earth.

And the like may be saide of the other constitutions, which when the Elementall qualities shal be in such a condition as do best agree, then doe they promise both fruifulnesse and plentifullnesse.

And if in the Spriyng be signes of colde and drought, and that in the ende of the spriyng neare the full moone be frostes, then shall follow very small yelde of the fruities of the earth, and little wine that yere following.

And if the spriyng be drye, then fewe shall the fruities of the trees be, yet good, and the scarcitie of corne shal be that yeaer.

And if the Spriyng shall be colde, the fruities of the Earthe shall be late ripe.

And if the Spriyng and Sommer shall be over wette, or mistie, or colde, with cloudie weather for manye daies together, whiles all the trees haue borne their blossoms, and the fieldes

their floures, and beginne to shed de their floure, then shall follow the scarcitie of fruities of the earth in that yeaer, or else a verie greate rot of them, and many sicknesses in that yeaer.

And if the sommer be drier than customably, then shal follow the scarcitie of corne, yet the Sommer fruities shall that yeaer be sound, the fishes then die, and most sharpe sicknesses shall raine that yeaer.

And if the Sommer shal be hotter than customably, then shal followe many sicknesses or diseases, yet great plentie of the Sommer fruities that yeaer.

And if the Sommer shal be colder than customably, then shall follow a healthfull yere, but the fruities of the earth shal late ripe that yeaer.

And here further note of the spring, that if in the same season of the spring, there shal be a more plentie of all floures and fruits toward than customably, doth after signific a scarcitie of corne that yeaer, unlesse the heate of sommer doth otherwise reforme the same.

And the wise and auncient husbandmen haue obserued, that when the winter shal send downe stoe of raine on the earth, so that the same excede not or bee too much, and that the March following be drye, and the Aprill wette by often shoures, and that the same part also of Sommer bee drye in which the corne falleth to ripenesse, then doth the same promise a plentifull yeaer.

And whenthat part of the Haruest shal be faire and drye, in which the wheat is sownen, and the parte of sommer in which corne falleth to ripenesse shal be faire and drye, the spring al so meaneley warme, doth then not only promise fruitefulness, but a plentifull yeaer of corne.

And nowe the Haruest moyster than customably doth prouesse the Crayes, and causeth a small yelde of wines that yeaer, with the scarcitie of other fruities.

And if in the latter part of Haruest it be moyster, than in the yeaer following shal ensue the scarcitie of corne.

And if the Haruest bee drier in the first part, then in the yeaer

yeare following shal kie, and that sial graine named Will, and such lyke, be deare.

And if the haruest be hoter than customably, then shall fol-  
lowe a diseased yeare and that daungerous.

And if the Haruest be colder than customably, then shall  
follow the losse of the Haruest frutes both in the store and  
half of them.

And the Winter colde and dry, is of all husbandmen com-  
mended, but extreme colde, doeth then flea the trees, especi-  
ally those which toy in a warme aire, as the Pomegranade  
tree, the Olive tree, the Lemmon tree, the Figge tree, the Peach  
tree, and such like.

And if the Winter excede in the extremite of coldnesse, the  
doth it signifie harme both unto the Wine and Olive tree, the  
Cherie tree, and the yellow Quince tree.

And if the Winter be hote and moist, then the same doth  
pronounce an unhealthfull yeare, and daunger to seedes and  
frutes of the earth.

And the excelle qualite, and distemperature of any of the  
four quarters, is euill and daungerous to the frutes of the  
earth.

And the plentie of snowe falling in the due season of the  
yeare, doth batten the earth, (and if the others do helpe) then  
doth it signifie the plentie of corne and other frutes of the  
earth.

And if any washeth the handes with snowe, it doth then  
make them stedie, in that the snowe is engendered of a vapour  
somewhat dry and earthly.

And the snowe nourisheth sheepe & other beasts in that the  
snow is engendered of themoyst aire, in which lise consisteth.

And the snowe increaseth the corne and other growing  
things on earth, in that by his coldnesse it so doth shut y poire a  
of the earth, that the heate with the whiche the seedes of the  
earth be cherished, cannot then breath forth.

And the snow heateth and cherishesthe earth, by the  
thicke covering of it, and defendeth the greene wheat and  
other

other seades sownen, from the sharpe and vehement colde then  
of the ayre.

And the snowe may be kept all the yeare vnder the earth, co-  
uered with strawe, and profitable it is to mire with the wine  
in hote sommer, and necessarie also to cole the ayre about sick  
persons.

And the vnprofitable falling of the deawe, mistes, or  
foggis (especially when all crescent thinges doe bud forth, and  
shewe theyz floure) as in the Moneth of Aprill and May, as  
well on the trees, corne and grasse, which beastes then feding  
on be greatly harmed, through the deaw fallen, and all other  
thinges also much harmed by the same, as hath bene often ob-  
served by the ancient and wise husbandmen.

And the ouermuch falling of raine, frostes or haile, espe-  
cially in the spryng time, and in the winter time, whilst the  
corne is yet as grasse, the excesse of raine also doth then threa-  
ten the scarcitie of vittalles to ensue that yeare.

And the great plentie of beanies, after the opinion of the  
common husbandmen, through the much raine fallen, doth soze  
shewe the scarcitie of corne, and especially of wheate that  
yeare.

And a like iudgement may be giuen of the Oke and Hol-  
ly tree, which if they beare plentifullly, then a fruitfull yeare fol-  
loweth, and contrariwise bearing but few, then a deare yeare  
of corne to ensue.

And the great plentie of Grashoppers, wormes and Cat-  
terpillers appearing in their proper time more than customa-  
bly, doe not only declare harme to vines and seedes sownen, but  
to all fruities that yeare.

And the great store of windes, not only cause little fruistes,  
but scarcitie of corne to ensue that yeare.

And a stilnesse in a manner throughout the yeare, doth de-  
clare a likelyhode of the plague to ensue shortly after.

And the auncient Hippocrates writeth, that when in the Som-  
mer the North winde long continueth, and in the Harvest, the  
South winde with stroze then of raine, it doeth after thren-  
ten

in the WInter the headeache, hoarsenesse of voice, the coughe, consumptions or impostumes to ensue.

And if after a dry Sommer (as wryte the auncient Physicians) the North winde doeth long continue in the Haruest, then the bodies of women, and suche diseased with a moiste sicknesse, doe then in that season the rather recouer health, in that the driness of the seasons and windes is contrarie to the excesse, and to the rottennesse of the humors, by whiche the sicknesse were caused.

And if the WInter shall be hote and moiste, and the Spring colde and dry, then doth the same threaten sicknesse to men in the Sommer, and that women with childe shall haue vntimely birthes of a light occasion.

And Hypocrates writeth, that when in the WInter be longer Northerly windes, and in the Spring longer Southerly windes, and that raynie and wette in the Sommer following, then doeth followe Agues, and the diseases of the eies.

And when after a colde WInter, and that South winds and raynie in the Spring, and that the Sommer be dry, then in the Haruest following doe agues ensue, paines also of the bowels thorough the greate scouring of the bodie, and sicknesses, with the whiche olde men, diseased persons, and childre be then more pained.

And when the Southwest winde doth long blowe abouts the end of Haruest, then those persons diseased with a long sickness, do shortly after die.

And a further knowlege of dearth and plentie of victualles, and of sicknesse may be had on this wise.

Firste in the end of Haruest, cutte open two or thre Oke apples, looking whether there be in the either Flies, Worms, or Spiders.

For if in the Oke apple be founde Wormes, or Magots, then they signifie (after the opinion of auncient husbandmen) bothe dearth and scarcitie in that yeare.

And if the Oke apple cut open be founde like to flies, it doth alter threaten battel to ensue in that yeare.

And if in the Oke apple be founde like to Spiders, then doe they foretelle we the plague or pestilence to ensue in that yeare.

And to conclude, the onely profe of the former taught, shal moue the Reader better to credite these.

*An euerlasting Prognostication of the state and condition of euerye yeare, by the only Kälends of Ianuarie: written by that antient learned Leopoldus Austriacus, and others, for the commoditie of the wise Husbandmen. Cap.ij.*



Nowe, when the first day of January shal happen on the Sunday, then the Winter shall be temperate and god, yet windie, the Spring wet, the Sommer drye, and the Harvest hurtfull throughe windes. So that virtualles shall be reasonable god cheape, plentie of Wines, the god health & encrease of shape and other cattell, and the indifferent plentie of hony, and the like plentie also of Pearson, Beanes, Tetches, and the herbes and frutes of the Gardens. Also yong men shal die that yeare, and a discorde to be feared betweene Kings, or else some manifest perils to happen to Kings and greate Prelates in auhoritie, and that diuers robberies shall be attempted that yeare. And if controueries happen between Princes, then a conclusion of peace to be looked for in that yeare.

And if the firste day of Ianuarie shal happen on the Monday, then shall the Winter be warme, the Spring very colde, with Snow and Frostes that season, the Sommer boisterous throughe winds, and haile oftentimes, and lande cloudes shall be somewhere, and the Harvest very drye. So that sicknesse shall ensue, throughe which many of the simple sorte shal then die, and diuers also shall die, throughe the sodaine plague then hapning.

happening. Also the likelihode of greate alteration to ensue, & that auntient women to mourne, Kings to die, and a greate slaughter to be feared by the sword. Also small store of wines, the death of Bees, and little hony that yeare.

And if the firsste beginning of the moneth of Januarie shal be on Tuesday, then that Winter shal be long, and much snow in that season, and the likelihode of land cloudes, throughe the muche raine then falling, the Spring windie, the Sommer verye wette, and the Harvest abounding in grosse and rotten humors (so that a moste greuous plague is to be feared, and especially of women) and the likelihode of many shipwackes, and very greate cares and troubles to happen vnto Princes, with the scarcitie of frutes of the trees: and corne shall be deare, with the sodaine death of cattel to be feared that yeare. Also wood shal that yeare be deare, and the likelihode of tearefull syres, and that the plague to be grieuous that yeare. And yet shal there be store of Pearson, Beanes, and Cletches, & plenty of hearebes and floures. Also there shall be plentie of Hony, Oyle, and wines that yeare.

And when the firsste of Januarie beginneth on the Wednesday, then shall the Winter be warme and calme, the Spring wette, and disposed to sicknesses, the Sommer hote, and the Harvest unprofitable, so that long sicknesses are to be feared, & the Quarteneague with them. Also yong men shall then be sick, and in leopardie of death, and women the like, & in sundrie places shall happen a famine, with a greate brute of straunge newes. And there is also to be feared the grieuous passions of the hearte, the yolenesse of minde, or rather distraught, and the diseases of the matrice in women. And yet the plentie of Oyle and Wines, but the scarcitie of corne to be doubted that yeare.

And if the beginning of Januarie be on Thursedaye, then shall the Winter be calme, & temperate, the Spring windie, the Sommer unseasonable, and the Harvest drye, so that corne and viualles shall then be deare, yet store of Oyle and Wines that yeare. And there is a likelihode of lighte sicknesses

to happen unto the common people, but more dangerous sicknesse unto the richer sorte. And the blearednesse of eies also is to be feared, and that yong children shall then die, battels procured, and the sedition of souldiours, and an earthquake to be doubted that yeare. Also great talke of newes shal be in Kings and Princes houses, and greate perills also be doubted to happen unto Princes in that yeare.

And if the firste daye of Januarie happen on Fridaye, then shall the Winter be verie cold and drye, the Spring boisterous and wette, the Sommer temperate, the Harvest more wette than drye. So that the blearednesse, and other diseases with the filthinesse of matter running in the ries is to be feared, and the pinne or web is likewise to be doubted to happen in that yeare. And yong children shall ther die, and a likelihode that young women shall be allurede unto a wanton loue, throughe the flaterie and great persuasions of men. Also a suspition of battels to ensue in that yeare, and the plague and robberies then to happen. Also the plentie of fruities is then promised, althoughe muche haile fall that yeare.

And if the beginning of Januarie happen on Waterdaye, then the Winter shal be windie and vnstable, the Spring windie, and unconstant of weather, the sommer vnstable with manye tempestes, and the Harvest drye: So that victualles shall be deare, small store of corne, and little fruite that yeare. Also sheepe shall not well prosper that yeare, and a likelihode then of the death of swine, and that wood shall be deare.

Also there shall be manye tertian agues, and divers other diseases fayning among men, so that olde men shal then die, and a likelyhode of the death of many men by the plague. Also many fires shall be hearde of, little store of Wines, Oyle, and Hony, yet plentie of hay that yeare.

And if Newyeares night (being the first night of Januarie) shall be calme and cleare, as withoute winde and raine, then doeth the same promise a prosperous yeare following.

And if in the same night the winde happen to blowe vtre of

the East, then doth the same signifie the death of cattell to ensue that yeare.

And if the same night the winde happen to blowe out of the West, then a likelihod of the death of Kinges or Princes to ensue that yeare.

And if in the same night the wind happen to blow out of the South, then doth the same signifie the death of manye persons to ensue that yeare.

And if in the same night the winde happen to blow out of the North, then doth the same signifie the small yelde of all fruities of the earth that yeare.

**T** Howe to foreknowe the state of the yeare, by the only rising of the dogge starre, out of the husbandie of Diophanes. Cap.iii.

**A**ND about the knowledge of this, there is to be considered and noted, in what signe the Moone shall then be, at the first appearance of the dogge starre aboue the Earth in our Realme of England, which generally to be reckened is about the seauenth day of July.

And nowe if the Moone runne then in the signe Aries, at the first appearance of the dog starre, it doth after declare the death of Cattell and much raine. So that small yelde of corne yet plentie of Oyle shal be that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Taurus, at the first appearance of the dog starre, then doth it signifie much raine, fogges and mistes that shal harme much that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Gemini, at the first appearance of the dogge starre, it doth after promise the plentie of corne and wine and all other fruities of the earth, a yet diseased yeare, and to be doubted that a King shal then dye, and that rebellion also shal be moued that yeare.

And if the Moone runneth in the signe Cancer at the first appearance of the dog starre, aboue the earth, it doth after threaten drought, with the great scarcitie of corne to ensue in yere.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Leo at the firsse sight of the dogge starre, it after promiseth the plentie both of wines and Oyle, and the good cheape of corne and other victuals that yeare. And yet to bee feared the commotions of the common people, and slaughter of the same to ensue, with an erthquake, and land floudes to happen in that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Virgo, at the first appearance of the dogge star, it after signifieth the plentie of showers, and the greate store of fruictes of the earth, and the cheapanesse also of cattell. And yet to be feared, that women shal be deliuored before their time in that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Libra, at the first appearance of the dogge starre, it after declareth the stirring vp of a king, and a commotion of the common people. And yet the plentie of fruictes of the trees, although there be a like-lyhood of the scarcitie of corne and oyle in that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Scorpio, at the first appearance of the dogge starre, it after declareth the commotion of priests, the destruction of Bees, and an infectiue aire to ensue that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Sagittarius, at the first sight of the dogge starre aboue the earth, it after signifieth a raynie yeare, yet fruitefull, and the plentie of corne, and joy among men. And yet is to be feared the death of cattell, & the multitude of foules in that yeare.

And if the Moone runne then in the signe Capricornus at the first appearance of the dogge star aboue the earth, it after declareth the commotion of scouldours, and greate store of raine, and yet the plentie of corne, wines and Oyle, and al other thinges good cheape in that yeare.

And if the Moone run then in the signe Aquarius, at h first appearance of the dog star aboue the earth, it after signifieth of a most likelyhood, the death of a king or Prince, the scarcitie of corne, and the plentie of such fynes with the long hinder legges, that burne corne by the touching of it. And yet littlis raine, with the plague to ensue in that yeare.

And if the Mone runne then in the signe Pisces, at the first appearancee of the dogge starre aboue the earth, it after decla-  
reth much raine, and the death of byrdes. And yet doth it pro-  
misse a sufficient flore, & laudable plentifullnesse, both of Wines,  
Dyle, and corne, but manye persons shall be diseased in that  
yeare.

¶ Other profitable instructions, right necessarie for hus-  
bandmen to know. Cap. iiiij.

**A**nd first if the horne of the Ramme (nere his eare) be bozed,  
The same doeth tame his fiercenesse. And if his right geni-  
touer be trussed vp before he goeth to couer the Ewe, then doeth  
he beget an Ewe lambe. And if the left be thus straite trussed  
vp, and the righte hanging downe, then doeth he begette a hee  
lambe.

And if in the time of the South wind blowing, the Ram doth  
then couer the Ewe, he doth after beget a shee lambe.

And if when the North wind bloweth the Ram doth then co-  
uer the Ewe, doth after beget a hee lambe. And of what colour  
also the vaines shal be vnder the tongue of the Ewe, such  
shal the colour of the skinne of the lambe be, for if she hath black  
vaines vnder the tong, then the Lambe shall be blacke of skin,  
and if white vaines vnder the tong, then shall she haue a white  
lambe: and if of diverse colours, then the lambe shal be of di-  
verse colours on the skin. And that antient Isaac writeth, that  
Rams in their yong yeares be of lesser moysture and clammy-  
nesse, than be the sucking lambs, and this is, through their age  
and qualitie then ruling.

And therefore the fleshe of yong weathers be better, and in-  
gender better bloud than the sucking lambes.

And this is heire spoken of such Rammes as be gelded, in  
that their moysture and hotenesse is then temperate.

And the wethers ouer old are to be refused in eating, in that  
they be then cold and drie without moysture, and they smallly  
nourish and hardly digest.

Also beke and other fleshe of beastes being olde, be euill to eate, through the coldenesse and drynesse, and through the lacke of the moysture and hotnesse. And when the olde Rams in their time to couer the Ewe, be sooner moued thereto, than the yong Rammes, it doeth then signifie a god and profitable season to ensue in that yeare, and a god season and prosperous also for sheepe. But if in the proper time to couer the Ewe, the yong Rammes be sooner prouoked thereto than the olde Rams, then doeth followe the greate rotte or murre yne of sheepe in that yeare.

Also Ewes by drinking of water conceiuie the sooner wyth Lambe and of this the sheepeheardes giue them salte to eate, wherby the more drinking of water, they may so conceiuie with yong, and they are also by that meanes preserued the healthfuller. And in the Haruest also some sheapheardes giue them to eate Gourdes seasoned with salt to encrease their milke, for by that meanes doth the milke more plentifullly issue forth of their teates, and the Ewes do sooner conceiuie. Also in Sommer is the colde Northerly water god for them, and in the Haruest the warme Southerly water god for them.

Also to let sheepe feede in the ende of the day, is greatlye commended: and if they also stirre but little abrode, the same is thought very profitable, in that the mucche tourneying, and labouring of them hither and thither, doth so cause the to become leane. Also the skilful sheepeheardes knowe, whiche sheepe will well endure the sharp winter, and which not, in that vpon some of the sheepe's backes (as they affirme) Ile maye be founde, and vpon othersome none at al. So that by this may be learned, that such sheepe which be weake, a man can hardly plucke off the Ile from their backes. And further learne, that those sheepe whiche haue long tayles, maye hardlier abide the sharpe colde winter, than those hauing broade tayles: and the sheepe also curled of haire (do in like sorte) hardlier endure the bitter winter.

And besides these, the thunder greatly harmeth sheepe, especially if anye Ewe being with yong happeneth to be alone at that

that instant, for that she then with lambe, doeth of the fearefull noyse of the thunders, deliver her yong one before the tyme. And for a speciall remedie to sauе that untimely taking of Lambes at such times, the skilfull shēpheardeſ haue found out, that þ only drijing of many Elwes togither, is a ſure ſafegard to the to auoyde this occation. Besides, if you will remoue the rot of ſheepe, that they die no more, then take the belly of a Ram, and ſeeth the ſame in wine and water togither, which after mire w water, and glue the ſame generallye to all the ſheepe to drinke, for by that meanes shall they againe be recouered of their diſ-eale. And here learne, that the fleſhe of ſheepe, and other four ſeeted beaſtes, which commonly ſeede in moylſte ground, is euill to ſeede vpon, for the harde diſteſſion of the ſame. Also learne, that the god ſheepe are knownen by their age, as being neyther to olde, nor yet as Lambes: and by the forme alſo they are knownen, if ſo be you finde them large of body.

And they beſides haue much and ſoft weol, and both thicke & long heare, especially on the nape, and about the necke, and the like haire on the belly. And both the health & ſickneſſe of ſheepe may be knownen, if ſo be any openeth their eyes, and findeth the vaines within to be redde and ſmall, which vndoubtedly declarereth them to be ſound and god: but if thole vaines ſhal appeare white, or redde, and bigge, then thole ſheepe are diſeaſed and weake.

And if the ſheepe go lustily and boldely by the waye, it is a ſare token that they be ſound, but ſadly and hanging down the heade, then be they diſeaſed. These hitther to of the yearly conjectures, and other tales, only meete for hufbandmen to vnderſtand and know,

(c.)

Kk.

An





